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marity of this Series of School m the fact, that the Primer has a, and the Improved Reader, to Popular Reader, which is a acd, has already reached a third

to f a sentleman of Philadelphia, her's Convention at Andorer, ided the examination of a School the Franklin Primer, Improved Book had been introduced, and reat change which had been et-anner of reading, but also in the manifested in their lessons. They very large portion of the beats, ad deep interest I have seldom od." [The testimony of a gen-th was acquainted with o for Sale by Gould, Kendall & 2w&2enw. Dec. 2

Young Lady's Friend.

ppo to Jerusalem at Easter, A. D. n account of the author's journey ates, at Beer, and to the country are Manudrell, M. A. Fellow of alia to the factory of Aleppo. Just y S. COLMAN, 121 Washington

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Boston Recorder.

lowing resolution was ordered to be published in connection with the rest.

Resolved, That, as a statement of the present condition of the New Market Academy has been made to this meeting, we cordially rejoice in its transfer to the N. H. Conference, and

recommend it as worthy of the patronage of

CHINA.

A late number of the Canton Register furnishes

copy of the annexed Proclamation against Christianity, of which repeated mention has been made of late. It will be seen that it is founded on the supposed identi-

the hearts of men: an affair of the most pres-sing urgency.

It is known from the records, that the Portu-

unction with Kackewson, Financian and others, taught and disseminated the doctrine. In the 20th year of Keaking, the Portuguese Lanquewang clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with Ejoolan and others, taught the doctrine. Sooner or later the whole of them were seized, tried, and either strangled or expelled. The rest of their coadjutors, in wreadjust he doctring were excessively taken.

or practised and disseminated that religion, within the period of half a year deliver to the

through this not-ancient path of vice and stu-

through this not-ancient path of vice and stu-pification, those who try can retrace their steps; you should hasten to change your face and change your mind, and with the bitterest re-gret repent and reform. Do not on any ac-count, "halting between two opinions," delay returning. But if you exceed the allowed pe-riod, and again receive and retain any foreign books, and do not deliver them up, and perse-rent in practicing and spreading the religion.

vere in practising and spreading the religion, for those who act thus, an examination shall be forthwith ordered; they shall be immediately seized and punished severely.

Now, how in this world below, on which the

district officers (their books) and leave the ligion, then their crimes will be forgiven.

J. Honton,) Committee

O. SCOTT, of Publication.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1836.

RELIGIOUS. THE WESTERN RESERVE.

Letter to the Editor of the Ct. Observer, date Cleveland Dec. 2, 1936.

Dear Sir,—Perhaps it will gratify your readers to receive an account of the churches and ministers of the Congregational and Presbyterian connection on the Reserve,—one which has been drawn up with considerable pains and care, and though not minutely correct, is essentiable so

The number of churches which are able to apport a Pastor, either themselves, or with some assistance from the A. H. Miss. Soc. is not far from sixty,—and the number when two, or three, (rarely however more than two) can

not far from the control of the cont

supply is at least fully equal to the wants The supply is at least fully equal to the wants of the people; so that whatever may be said respecting the destitutions of the West does not apply to the Reserve, in regard to ministers. The relation however, existing between ministers and churches, is far from what it should be particularly in respect to the permanency and support of the ministry.

A single fact will show you its instability.

are not. I think, more than 20 ministers. (I speak advisedly,) who three years since were on the Reserve, who have not changed their field of labor within that time,—and many have done this more than once.

Neither is this a new thing under the sun-

it is only a continuation of a state of things, that has existed from the early settlement of the country. Here is a constant change going forward—as one leaves his field, another comes n to occupy it, himself to leave within some or in one or two years, to give

six months, or in one or two years, to give place to another.

Let me be understood—there are ministers who had labored among a people, for six or ten years previously, and will probably remain in their present location as much longer. A few who are tired of removals, have built themselves houses and purchased more or less land, and coint the surrending region practing. and go into the surrounding region, preaching six months, or a year to one congregation, and

often changing to another.

This state of things is occasioned in part by the changing character of the churches, arising to some extent out of additions from the world, but more, from the influx of immigrants from abroad. Nothing is more common, than for these, when they first come from a respectable. New England congregation, to contrast their New England congregation, to contrast their situation and privileges here, with what they have been there, and to think that a different have been there, and to think that a different Pastor will work a speedy and effectual cure of the evils, real and supposed, which they discover in the church and community. They instruped having a new and a "similar man"—and without inquiring whether the object sought can be obtained, as a preliminary step procure the dismissal of the present incumbent.

Another cause is, the smallness of many churches, which renders it very desirable that union should exist, in order that the gospel may be supported. Knowing this, it is often in the power of a few restless individuals to control the great mass of the church and congregation,

the great mass of the church and congregation. dint of noise and open opposition; thus opelling the majority to yield for the sake of

Another cause lies in the character and habe energy, or from some unpopular traits of haracter, have fulled at the East, and have ome to the West, only to remove from place aplace here, as they did there.

taplace here, as they did there.
The consequence of this state of things is disastrous both to churches and ministers. It fosters in the churches a love of novelty,—an inclination for change,—a demand for excitement, and a disposition to throw all the responsibilities of the church upon the Pastor,— to make hi n answerable for the conversion of sames, without efforts or prayer on the part of the church;—and a dismission from them is often based in substance upon the plea, that he, the Pastor, is not the man for the place,—sunses are not converted, and the church is not built up. The obligation of a minister to inand in knowledge "-seems to be almost whol-

Thus the evil tends to perpetuate itself, by cherishing a love of change, of excitement and a disrelish of sound instruction and a disre-gred of consistent Christian conduct.

The evils attending such a course are differnt, but not of less magnitude to ministers That minister must possess exalted piety and

more than common command of thought, who can endure the anxieties of visiting one or two or a dozen places, as a known candidate for employment—(settlement is a misnomer,) and when he has succeeded, and removed his family to his new field, can go to work, and study, and news experience. nd pray with the same calmuess, as if he were ationary and settled. This I am sure is not

the case with most.

How much good can a man do among a peoole, when three months must be spent in be-soming acquainted, and when he feels that he will be likely to leave as soon as his "year is

Adding like regular, systematic instruction is likely to be given in such a case. Perhaps the first proposal from them is, to have a "Protracted Meeting," that sinners may be converted, while the church has not thought of preparing herself for the work, and when the many likely is the converted of the converted

probability is that it will prove a failure.

This constant change dispirits a minister, breaks up his habits of study, and detracts essentially not from his usefulness alone, but from his ability to be useful.

In connexion with the instability of the ministry, is another critical transfer.

istry, is another evil—a scanty support.

With all the aid derived from the Am. H. Miss, S., there are very few churches who give their Pastors, more than is sufficient, with rigid economy on their part, to supply their wants, for the time being. About one half of the ministers on the Reserve are in very narrow cir-cumstances, and of the remainder, not more than 1-4th of the whole are well sustained, by their conveniences. from their private funds to make themselves

After deducting half a dozen congregations, After deducting half a dozen congregations, in cities and villages, the average of salaries are not in fact worth more I suppose than \$200 in cash; though as they are often paid at the pleasure of subscribers, both in kind and price, their nominal salary might exceed the above named sum. Two thirds of the salaries, I think, will not exceed \$250 in cash, in real value. not exceed \$250 in cash, in real value.

increased more than five fold within the last five years, and no men are so poorly supported at this time, as ministers.

The consequence is, that they are depressed in circumstances, and in feeling—they often attempt to eke out a scanty support, by doing many little things to avoid expense, and thus their time and energies are fritted away, unprofitably to themselves, and to their people.

The opinion expressed by many of the most judicious is, that frequent removals and scanty support detract nearly or quite one half from the usefulness of those subjected to these evils.

I acknowledge that I have drawn a dark picture, in sketching these facts, and I should probably leave a false impression, if I did not throw further light upon them. By way of explication let me say—There has existed a false delicacy among ministers, in regard to their support, and they have suffered themselves to want, before they would tell their people their own situation, or the people's duty.

If ministers would be more plain, in regard to this matter, the people would understand

to this matter, the people would understand better the wants of a Pastor, and be more wil-

better the wants of a Pastor, and be more willing to supply them.

Again, the means of living have formerly
been obtained at low rate. Only three years
since, a small amount of cost would procure a
large supply of provisions, so that a small salary was still a comfortable one. Now, the
price has risen, probably on an average 75 per
cent, while the salaries of ministers have remained nearly stationary, the attention of the
people not being awake to the subject.

Again, in regard to frequent removals, there

Again, in regard to frequent removals, there

Again, in regard to frequent removals, there have been no regulations. Even if a minister were installed, it made little difference—the connexion was with little difficulty dissolved.

If one minister was unjustly treated, and left a place, some one else was willing to enter the field, and run his risk of being treated in the same manner. This evil can be remedied in two ways, and the corrective is about to be applied in one of them at least, viz. To withold the aid of A. H. M. Soc. from needy churches, evidently acting upon the changing plan.

The other corrective will probably be, not to encourage ministers to labor in such places, unless the people can be brought to adopt the less the people can be brought to adopt the plan of settling a Pastor, and afford him such support as will enable him to give himself "wholly to the work of the ministry" "that his profiting may appear unto all."

For the Boston Recorder

HOME MISSIONS. New Hampshire Missionary Society. 35th Annual Report. S. pt. 1836.

As Abstract.—During the last year, 60 ministers have labored in the employ of the Society. They have performed ministerial labor in 71 different places, amounting to 48 years. Twelve of the churches assisted have years. Twelve of the churches assisted have enjoyed seasons of special religious interest. Not far from 300 have been added to them. Thirty-five hundred disciples, that otherwise must have been destitute, have had the preaching of the gospet. Five thousand children and youth have been under a course of biblical instruction, and many of them have submitted their hearts to Christ, in the course of the year.

The incore of the Secient has been 68, 600.

their hearts to Christ, in the course of the year.

The income of the Society has been \$8,099;
\$2,000 more than have ever been raised for it,
in one year before. "It is believed there is no
individual in the State, who has contributed
the past year so much as \$100 to the Society."
"We often see the vidow's mites, but do not
see the abundance of the rich." These facts
are happily placed in contrast with what is doing by the "Western Missionary Society of
New York," whose expenses for missionary
labor within their own bounds amounted to
\$5,050, and were all sustained by 40 individuals, who contributed in donations varying from als, who contributed in donations varying from \$1,000 to \$100 each. By the same Society 50 nissionaries more were sustained in other parts

of the land.

A Remark.—It is not uncommon to hear it said by men of wealth, that the support of Home Missionary operations devolves naturally, rather on those who are poor or in moderate ly, rather on those who are poor or in moderate circumstances in our congregations than on those who are rich; for these last, are called on for heavy contributions to Foreign Missionary objects, to the Education Society, and to the literary institutions of our country. The distinction here recognized is an insidious one, and cannot be acted upon without prejudice to all the benevolent movements of the church. We hazard the assertion fearlessly, that the recognized and medicately rich propers of our poor and moderately rich members of our churches contribute their full proportion to each of the benevolent objects above specified; and whether or not they receive as much honor and whether or not they receive as much honor from men, for their contributions, as is bestowad on wealthy donors, doubtless they will receive their full share of that honor which cometh from God only. But it is the glory of
Christianity, that it levels all the factitious distinctions of society, and places the rich and
the poor, the high and the low on common
ground before the Lord of heaven and earth.
The church is but "one body," and however
numerous its members, and various its offices,
they ought all to be animated by one and the they ought all to be animated by one and the same spirit, and to take hold with equal firm-ness and resolution on every approved benevo-lent enterprise. And wealthy Christians are not aware of the evils resulting to the cause of Hone Missions, from the sentiment above quoted. The poorer members of our churches are themselves seduced into the belief that the cause is of small comparative importance, when those whom they regard as their superiors in wealth and information, treat it as such; and even their contributions are proportionably diminished. Now we hold it to be susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that there is no one branch of the great cause of benevolence of paramount importance to Home Missions; in other words, to the planting and nurturing of churches in our own land, to the reclaiming of our wide moral wastes, and the supply of evangelical instruction, "Ly the foolishness of preaching" to the destitute six millions of our countrymen. We cannot stop here, to furnish the description, but it is the dictate of con-Missions, from the sentiment above countrymen. We cannot stop here, to furnish the demonstration; but it is the dictate of common sense, that to make the streams full and enlivening, the fountain must be full; and the principal reason why other movements of benevolence are so tardy and comparatively inefficient, is, that Home Missions have been neglected, till a large portion of the Lord's vineyard is overgrown to briars and thorns. Many of our once flourishing churches are dead, and others are dying, and desolution is spreading farther and farther, and the difficulties of maintaining and extending foreign operations are increasing, and for no other reason, than that to a considerable extent, wealthy Christians have concluded it to be their duty to confine their donations chiefly to other more mon sense, that to make the streams full and

The time has been when the congregations on the Reserve were literally unable to do much for the support of their ministers. But that time is past, though former habits still prevail in calculating their support.

The means of the church in this region have increased more than five fold within the last five years, and no men are so poorly supported at this time, as ministers.

Min A Lovell

not at this time a settled Congregational minis-ter, and in all the region, but two or three mis-sionaries." "Strafford county has received no additional supply of ministers, while three have been removed; seventeen towns out of thirty-four in that county are still destitute of

thirty-four in that county are still destitute of the preaching of Congregational ministers, and to a great extent, of the preaching of ministers of other religious denominations." In Rockingham county, the oldest in the State, there are fourteen destitute towns, and five others have received a supply during the past year.

Query. Can such facts be told in the ears of the sons of the pilgrims, without producing deep emotion? Can they know that large portions of their own happy New England are thus denied the means of grace, and not inquire "What will the Lord have us to do?" Will they look on in silence, and sarcely lift a hand they look on in silence, and scarcely lift a hand to stay the ravages of the great destroyer? Wil they say that all needful resistance to the progress of these desolations may be made by the poor members of Zion, and by those of little strength; and that the rich and the strong may reserve their contributions for greater and more strength; and that the rich and the strong may reserve their contributions for greater and more important objects? God forbid. Let all come up to this work with an energy proportioned to their means, and let every man encourage his brother; then New England and the land shall

LETTERS ON MISSIONS,-NO. I.

Rev. WARREN FAY, D. D. Rev. Warren Fay, D. D.

Rev. And Dear Sir,—The churches are beginning to feel the obligations which rost on them to convert the world, and are taking measures for its accomplishment. They have undertaken a great, as well as good, work, and they must not be weary in well doing. It will require many men, and much wealth, and much time; but let no one regret this, for time and wealth and men can be employed in no other way so well. Even the kingdoms of this world cannot be subdued without men and money and time; but the kingdom of God is greater; the enemy more numerous: and the conquests to be enemy more numerous; and the conquests to be effected, the conquest of hearts at enmity with

Jesus Christ gave for this kingdom his riches becoming poor for our sakes; he gave for it toils and sufferings during his life, to which were added the agonies and blood of an uncomwere added the agonies and blood of an uncommon death. He gave himself, his possessions, his time. The disciple is not above his Master. One cannot become Christ's disciple, without forsaking all that he bath, nor can be discharge forsaking all that he hath, nor can he discharge the duties required of a disciple without great effort and self-denial. Christians cannot teach all nations without self-denial and toil. They must go forth. It is the command of the Lord, "Go ye." And the voice of common sense, as well as of inspiration, inquires, How shall they-the heathen—hear without a preacher? The churches know they cannot hear without a preacher, and that preachers must be sent; and that the Scriptures cannot be read by all, unless furnished by Christendom; and that there is salvation in no name under tenses had there is salvation in no name under tenses. Christ's; and that this great salvation is available in the use of means. The churches know that the means of salvation must be provided,

able in the use of means. The churches know that the means of salvation must be provided, and they are now endeavoring to provide them. But the means are too small. They must be invested with an energy in heathen countries unparalleled in Christian lands; or the hearts of the heathen must be in a better state to receive the word; or the churches must generally engage in preaching and teaching the gospel to all mankind. The latter is the only safe ground of hope. Exertions, therefore, must be increased a thousand fold. And in order to this, Christians must be aware that it is extremely difficult to convert the nations. They must know that the heathen are ruined to a degree

of which they can form no just conception without dwelling among them. Too much is expected from a handful of missionaries, teachers and books in the conversion of the world. I have, therefore written a few letters on subjects connected with missions, which I submit to your consideration. It is hardly to be expected that the views expressed, will, in all respects, accord with the views of those who conduct missions, or with the views of those engaged personally in the missionary work; tor the subject of missions is a new, or rather an old work lately revived; and it is a vast work, and many questions in reference to it are yet to be settled. It is a subject on which much more must be said, WRITTEN and DONE, before the earth will be full of the knowledge of the

The Lord guide us by his counsel in every effort to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.
Yours, &c. Reuben Tinker.

BOSTON DISTRICT MEETING. Pursuant to a notice published in Zion's Her-ald, the Preachers of Boston District, and Preachers of the New England Confe other Preachers of the New England Conference of the M. E. Church, met in the vestry of Broomfield-street Church, Boston, on Tuesday Dec. 6th, 1836. On nomination of the Presiding Elder, B. Otheman, Rev. T. Merrit was chosen Chairman, and E. Otheman was appointed Secretary. After prayer by Rev. A. Kent, and Rev. D. Fillmore, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the improveted the object of the meeting to be the improve-ment of each other in Christian character and in ministerial qualifications and means of usefulness. In accordance with this object, the chairman presented several topics for consideration, which were adopted by the meeting as the order of business during their session. The

the order of business during their session. The following are the general questions presented by the chairman:

I. How may we improve as Christians?

II How may we improve as ministers?

III. How shall we improve our congregations in the public worship of God?

On these and relative subjects, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be published in Zion's Herald, under the direction of the Committee.

Herald, under the direction of the Committee.

Resolved, That we will, as far as practicable, conform to the Discipline (Ch. i. Sec. 16. Ans. to Ques. 1.) in reference to the hour of rising

Resolved, That we will endeavor to spend the first hour after rising in the morning, as the Discipline directs, and especially to pray for the witness of the Spirit, the sanctification of body and soul, and that God will keep us from

Resolved, That we will endeavor, as the Disipline directs, to use as much fasting, or absti-ence, every week, as our health, strength and

labor will permit.

Resolved, That as a means of maintaining and improving our Christian character, we should cultivate the habit of scriptural liberality, and particularly guard ourselves against covetousness; thereby conforming to the Discipline in respect to not laying up treasure on confine their donations chiefly to other more prominent objects of charity. But in order to swell the river that is to make glad the city of our God, let the fountain whence it flows—the church—be replenished with living water. All

earth, and doing all possible good to the souls ! and bodies of men.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to show

Resolved, That we will endeavor to show ourselves patterns of industry, and guard against all extravagances in ourselves and our families.

Resolved, That in addition to plain, faithful and affectionate preaching, we will endeavor to become personally acquainted with every member of the charch under our charge, respectively, and with every family, and, as far as practicable, with every individual, in our congregations, for the purpose of personal, religious conversion.

Resolved, That we consider the practice of evil-speaking to be a fruitful source of much

Resolved, That we consider the practice of evil-speaking to be a fruiful source of much injury to ourselves, and to the church of God, and, therefore, we will endeavor to avoid the practice in every form, and, as a preventive attend more rigidly to those parts of our Discipline, where we are enjoined to pray earnestly for, and speak freely to each other—when we meet, never to part without prayer—take care not to despise each other's gifts—never to speak lightly of each other-to defend each other's character in every thing as far as is consistent

lightly of each other—to defend each other's character in every thing as far as is consistent with truth, and labor, in honor, each to prefer the other before himself.

Resolved, That we are deeply convinced of the fact, that we have suffered as ministers generally, and as young preachers in particular, by neglecting to advise one another in regard to Christian and ministerial qualifications; and, the fact, that we have suffered as ministers generally, and as young preachers in particular, by neglecting to advise one another in regard to Christian and ministerial qualifications; and, the hearts of men: an affair of the most presthe fact, that we have suffered as ministers generally, and as young preachers in particular, by neglecting to advise one another in regard to Christian and ministerial qualifications; and, therefore, we pledge ourseves to attend more uniformly to the important duty of helping each other, by making frequent inquiries of each other in regard to our spiritual state, and theological and literary attainments & pursuits.

Resolved, That we consider the evil of idle and unprofitable conversation, which is too prev-

sing urgency.

It is known from the records, that the Portuguese have dwelt in the land, teaching and practising the religion of the lord of heaven; and they have privately printed volumes of their sacred books, from which they discourse to the people and delude many; these spread the doctrines and practice, assume secret designations, and the delusion reaches to the multitude: of this there are certain proofs. The leaders, after being tried and found guilty, certainly should be strangled. Those who secretly disseminate this delusive doctrine, in number are not many; those without any designation, after trial, should be imprisoned (before being strangled.) Those who have only, on hearing the doctrine, become disciples and do not know how to reform, should be banished and delivered over to the Pihkih officers or to the Moosoolmen (Huuy Huuy) who are able to keep them under, to be slaves. In the 59th year of Kealung, the Portuguese Lomatang clandestinely entered the country, and in conjunction with Kaekeusan, Pihkinkuan and others, taught and disseminated the doctrine. Resolved, That we consider the evil of idle and unprofitable conversation, which is too prevalent among us, to be a great hindrance of our growth in grace as Christians, and a great barrier to our usefulness as Christian ministers; and therefore, that we will strive in all our conversation, both with each other, and with others, to set God before us, and to have some worths object in view.

worthy object in view.

Resolved, That we consider the frequen practice of preachers turning over the leaves of a hymn book, putting down the head, and wri-ting a skeleton during the delivery of the serting a skeleton during the delivery of the ser-mon of the officiating clergyman, is a breach of the rule of propriety, and is setting an evil example to our congregations, the imitation of which we should most deeply deplore; and that, therefore, we will avoid ourselves, and exert our influence to induce others to avoid, every appearance and action in the pulpit, which is inconsistent with the character of min-isters, and with the interest which we are ex-pected to feel in the proclamation of the glori-ous gospel.

pected to feel in the proclamation of the glorious gospel.

Resolved, That our Lord's Prayer, (so called) in matter, simplicity and comprehensiveness, was designed to be a proper sample of those devotions, which are well pleasing and acceptable to God; and that in conformity to the Discipline of the M. E. Church, we will frequently use the form which our Lord has given us in conducting public worship; and we believe that it should be considered equally important as a model for the private and social devotions of our people.

Resolved, That in view of the important fact, that the early settlers of this country, and the

or expelled. The rest of their coadjutors, in spreading the doctrine, were successively taken, and also tried and punished according to law. Since these severe measures, this teaching has gradually ceased. But in the summer of last year, an English foreign ship abruptly entered the waters of all the provinces, and distributed foreign books. She was quickly driven away. These books advised men to worship and believe in the religion of the lord JESUS, (Yasoo) which is, from investigation at the several successive times, the same as the religion of the lord of heaven. A great number of Portuguese that the early settlers of this country, and the framers of our political compact, recognized the authority of divine revelation, and also, inasmuch, as the Scriptures make it our imperious duty therefore, we will remember our ruters, in our public addresses at

cessive times, the same as the religion of the lord of heaven. A great number of Portuguese dwellin Macao. Deputed officers have already been harried so Macao, and they have seized Keuhachaou, who was hired to print the books; and of foreign books they have seized eight kinds, which were forwarded to the fooyuen to be examined and duly reported (to the emperor.) He (the fooyuen) has proclaimed clearly to the people of the land and booksellers' shops, that if they have received and keep any foreign books of the religion of the lord of heaven, half a year is allowed for them to deliver them in person (to the magistrates,) the throne of gace.

Resolved. That it shall be our uniform prac-Resolved, That it shall be our uniform practice, whenever notes are put up in consequence of sickness, to visit the individual whenever it is practicable, immediately after the close of public service; and in case of notes, in consequence of the death of a person, to visit the bereaved family, as soon as possible in the forenoon of the next day.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the practice, somewhat prevalent both among our preachers and people, of the too frequent and careless use of the Lord's name in prayer, and other religious exercises, and that we will do our utmost to remove the evil.

Resolved, That in order to the promotion of the cause and design of Sunday Schools and

reaved family, as soon as possible in the forenoon of the next day.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the practice, somewhat prevalent both among our
preachers and people, of the too frequent and
other religious exercises, and that we will do
our utmost to remove the evil.

Resolved, That in order to the promotion of
the cause and design of Sunday Schools and
Bible classes, we will make it our preaches
often at least as once a quarter, to preach on
the subject, or on that of the duty of parents to
their children; and exert our influence to have
stated meetings of the teachers, often attend
such meetings ourselves, and, as far as our
health will permit, visit the Sunday School.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is most consistent with the economy of the M. E. Church,
that, in receiving persons either on trial, or in
dividual profit, or they believe their fairspeeches

stated meetings of the teachers, often attend such meetings ourselves, and, as far as our health will permit, visit the Sunday School.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is most consistent with the economy of the M. E. Church, that, in receiving persons either on trial, or in full connection with the church, their names be previously mentioned to the official nembers, and if there be no objection by such official members, then said persons be introduced before the whole church, and after suitable inbefore the whole church, and after suitable in-quiries, proposed to them by the Preacher in charge, in the presence of the church, they be received, provided no objection be made by the church, and that they be received into full

the church, and that they be received into full connection, before the church or congregation, after they have continued at least six months on trial, and have been baptized.

Resolved, That we consider it necessary for the proper regulation of the churches under our care, that the following books be obtained, where they are not already used, at every station and circuit, viz:—one for a record of the names of members of the church that are in regular standing, and of the baptisms, kept either by the Preacher in charge, or by the recording steward; one for the record of the quarterly meeting conferences, and one for the steward's business, containing a regular and minute account of all monies collected and disbursed.

books. An active and inquiring minutappying itself to the study of unreasonable and extraordinary principles, neglects its own proper business, and is deceived by false doctrines; sometime they must be discovered, and it will be difficult for them to escape the torture.

The period limited for the delivery up (of the books.) and escaping from punishment for their past crimes, is granted in sincerity to the ignorant people who have been deluded into crime; they are to be pitied. We cannot bear to punish the uninstructed. We particularly enjoin you to renew yourselves and walk the straight path. Besides ordering everwhere the several district magistrates to respectfully obey accordingly, it is right to issue immediately a proclamation, as follows: ye military people, booksellers and others, make yourselves fully acquainted with the contests thereof. All of ye have ability and strength equal to your duties and stunations; all of ye have your own hodies and those of your own families (to care ties and situations; all of ye have your own bodies and those of your own families (to care for.) The books which you study must be useful; that which you practice must be pure and correct; why should you believe empty, fabulous nonsense and discourses without proof, uselessly injuring your bodies and minds; it is from being avaricious and miserly, and eager after petty gain thus committing self-slaughter. After the publication of this proclamation, if all those who have received and retained foreign books of the religion of the lord of heaven, or practised and disseminated that religion, Resolved, That we consider it necessary also for the same purpose expressed in the forego-ing resolution, that the Preacher in charge keep and preserve a list of the names of proba tioners, together with the time of their being received on trial, distinct from the foregoing records, and hand said list to his successor, to-gether with a notice in writing of the place where the regular Church Record can be

und. Resolved. That we highly disapprove of the practice of sitting in public worship in time of prayer, and that we will exhort all our congre-gations to kneel with us during that solemn part of divine service.

part of divine service.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified with
the increasing attention given by our people to
the scientific cultivation of music, and that we earnestly recommend to our congregations, the study of the art of singing, and, in conformity with the Discipline, to unite, as far as possible, with the choir, in performance of that impor-

Resolved, That we will recommend our congregations to supply themselves, especially the children and youth, with Bibles and Hynn Books for the purpose of using them in public worship.

Resolved, That the first Friday in January

be observed, at our several appointments, as a day of fasting and prayer for the revival of re-ligion among us; and that we respectfully in-vite our brethren throughout the Conference,

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

out cabals and combinations, without selfish

In the course of the session, the chairman introduced to the meeting Col. D. D. BRODHEAD, who wished to make a communication respecting the New Market Academy, at the request of the Trustees of that Institution.—The following resolution was ordered to be published in connection with the rest. out cabals and combinations, without selfish depravity.
Follow the ways of the ascient kings, then you will be able to drink harmony and cet virtue; and you will all be the virtuous people of an abundant and flourishing age. We, the sze officers, indeed most assuredly hope it. Do not oppose. A special edict.
Taoukwang, 16th year, 4th moon, 7th day. (21st May.)

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA,

SWITZERLAND.

Founded by the Evangelical Society of Geneva.

The following communication has been received by the Secretary of the American Education Society,

for publication.

The first thing that appeared necessary to effect the object of the Evangelical Society, was to found a school for theology, in which students might be instructed in the orthodox decrines for the Reformation, instead of those Unitarian opinions which are now spread so extensively in Geneva and throughout France.

The Evangelical Society effected this in the year 1831. Their school reports five professors.

re. T. H. Menle o' Aunione, Pres. of the school and Prof. of Theol. Hist. Rev. L. Gaussen, Professor of Doctrinal

Theology.

Rev. A. Galland, Professor of Practical Divinity.
Rev. S. PREISWERE, Lecturer of the Old

Rev. S. Pilet, Lecturer of the New Testa-The report of the school for 1836 was pre-sented by Rev. T. H. Merle d'Aubigne, on the 2d of June ult. We offer a few short extracts

f that report.

Friends of the School. The reverend gentleman, on presenting the report, read to the meeting various testimonies of the interest and affection felt towards the school, which he had received from America, England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and

England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France.

"Your school," writes one of the devoted friends to the spread of the gospel in France, "your school is the centre of your labors; it is the most important part of your undertaking; it is that which, under present circumstances, can perhaps be done but by you alone; it is that which most recommends your eeciety to strangers; and which, as it appears to me, is one of the necessities created by that awakening of religious feelings, which we witness."

The reverend gentleman, after reading some other extracts, added a few words: "It is, gentlemen, a most touching circumstance, and one that fills us with much joy, to see the churches of the Reformation thus giving us these valuable testimonies of their brotherly feelings towards us. They have understood that our cause is theirs, and theirs ours. They have seen that, weak and unworthy successors though we are of Calvin and Beza, yet that, united with our dear fellow-countrymen of ages long contracts. with our dear fellow-countrymen of ages long gone by, not only by the ties of the same faith, but of the same views of church discipline, the very end of our existence, as a society, is to maintain, as far as our means and weakness maintain, as far as our means and weakness will allow us, the precious heritage of the faith once delivered to the saints, of the light of evangelical truth, of the Christian virtues and Christian graces transmitted to us by our fathers, and thus to prevent the church, led and nourished by them, from being separated by the corruption of its doctrines, from the other reformed churches.

the corruption of its doctrines, from the other reformed churches.

Students who have left the School.

Since the last report, two students, M. M. Martin and Daudet, have passed their great examination, and have been ordained ministers, with the laying on of hands of the pastors of the Established Reformed Church of France. Twelve who had studied either in part or altogether in the school, are now actively employed in the Lord's vineyard. They have therein, different stations and different vocations, but all, as we hope, preach with one heart, the same salvation. Some are pastors of the Established Reformed Church, and one is curate of a pastor of that church. Others again are pastors of new flocks, the members of which were previously all Roman Catholics; and others, without having any definitive charge, are engaged in the work of evangelists. Lastly, there is a twelfth who is gone out as a missionary to preach the name of Christ in India. Thus, gentlemen, in all the ends which this institution has proposed to itself, there is but one pervading motive—a real catholicism. God has been pleased to imprint this character on our school: our sole end is, by the grace of God, to form ministers to preach the word; but, when formed, we leave them to employ themselves in that branch of the ministry to themselves in that branch of the ministry to which their beavenly Master shall be pleased

to call them. Theological Students and their Studies.

Theological Students and their Studies.

If we compare our theological institution with those in the universities of Germany, England, or the seminaries of the United States, the number of our students will doubtless appear but small. But if we look at our institution as but newly established, and if we view it with reference to our present circumstances, or even in proportion to analogous institutions of our own country, we shall understand that, in this respect also, we have many thanks to render to God.

We have, at present, ten students in the Theological School; twelve in the preparatory;—twenty-two in all, beside four who are studying to prepare themselves to enter, and one who is preparing to pass his great examination.

The course of lectures for the past year em-

races the following subjects,— Doctrines of Christianity. Morals of Christianity.

Morals of Christianity.
Hebrew.
Exposition of the Old and New Testaments.
Critical examination of the Bible.
History of Theocracy, Church History,
Archeology.
Homilies, Polemical Divinity.
The students have shown very great attention and application, and the examination on
the various subjects, which has taken place annually, at the school, after Easter, conducted
on paper, has proved perfectly satisfactory. on paper, has proved perfectly satisfactory.

Private meetings, confined to the students, have taken place in the evening, at the houses

of the different professors.

The attempts of preaching which have been made by the students, prove their progress in that department. Their compositions have been rendered very interesting, from the practical Christianity with which they were impressed, and the knowledge of the word of God, for

sed, and the knowledge of the word of God, for which they were remarkable.

With the design of providing for pressing wants, or to improve themselves in the work of evangelists, meetings for edification have been held by the students, in places more or less distant from the town.

Lastly, under the grace of God, our students have made great progress in serious dispositions. Now, now in this worm below, on which splendid heaven sheds its transforming and vivifying light and heat, can depraved discourses be permitted to flow? O ye fortunate people, you now live happily in a state of peace and quietness; you should adhere to the correct worship and straight path, and reject and extirpate deprared and corrupt doctrines, with-

have made great progress in serious disposi-tions and in feeling the high dignity of their calling.



expenses of the last three years,—
1933, £369 1534, £734 1935, £360
The surplus of the year 1834, above the other two years, is accounted for by the receipt of two extraordinary donations. One of £200 from a friend of the gospel in Geneva, and another of £212 from a friend to the gospel in America. But if these two extraordinary sums are sub-tracted, there remains a balance of £372 for that year; whence it appears that the average annual receipts of the school, for these three years, may be reckoned at £360 On the other hand, the expenses of the school

are £300 a year: the figures speak for them selves. It is evident, that if the receipts continue in their present proportion, the school tinue in their present proportion, the school must fail for want of support. But whence comes this diminution which we have noticed during the three last years? During this period, two other societies have been formed and nursed in the bosom of the parent society, both of them excellent societies, viz.—one for selling Bibles (colportage,) and another for evan-

These societies have justly engaged the attention and interest of the friends of our society; and many of our subscribers have divided their donations amongst them all.

Yet, gentlemen, at what moment more than the present, is there so much need of our school; at a moment when, of two venerable institutions analogous to our own, established in two tions analogous to our own, established in two neighboring countries, one is expiring from want of pupils altogether, and the other has but one?* Will not believers, therefore, support our school, counting as it does twenty-two students, whose hearts are set upon Christ? Let not a single penny be withdrawn from societies so valuable as those of colportage and erangelization; but, at the same time, let us call your attention to the necessities of the school; for would it not be a singular means of advancing evangelization, to withdraw our apport from institutions especially designed to form evengelists? and that too, at a when we are told on all sides, that the great obstacle in the way of evangelization is a defi-ciency of ministers suitable to the work. It would be like digging up the foundations to a tower, under the fantastic notion of carrying then away, to add to the height of it.—Let us call to mind the words of our Lord: "These things ought ye to have done, and not have left the others undone." Matt. xxiii. 23.

Since the above report of 1836, several pionsly disposed youths have presented them-selves for entrance into the school. The ma-jority of pupils in the school, being children of the poor, it was necessary to supply them with money; and these stipends amount to £24 per

This support has been granted only to those whose hearts, as far man can judge, are really turned to God.

The Christians of Geneva are too few, to

oustain expenses so large as are those necessary to support the students and professors' expen-ses (be it observed,) not for Geneva, but for the church in general.

It is for this reason, that we say to our fel-low Christians beyond the seas: "Come over and help us." Acts xvi. 10.

* Misionary Institution at Lausane, and Missionary In

ng the new translation of the Bible into Chi-ness by Mediurst and Gutzlaff. All the time I have had from 10 to 22 or 23 Chinese printers under my care, and have been obliged to spend most of my time in preparing work for them and correcting proof-sheets, which is much more laborious in Chinese than in English. "My health had suffered from climate, and severe labor, and great anxiety, while I was alone and all the recognitions of the property thing."

alone and all the responsibility of every thing done rested on me. The arrival of help in February made me better, and my voyage to

Last Wednesday evening there were thirty-

"Last Wednesday evening there were thirty-fiee Chinese at the Bible class."

In addition to these labors, Mr. T. had been superintending the erection of a mission house, 50 feet by 36, and two stories; and a large printing office, the centre 90 feet by 22, and two stories, and two wings, of one story, 66 feet by 22, each. Both buildings are of brick,—which is cheap at Singapore.—Vt. Chron.

LETTER OF THANKS.

For the following letter "to the Donor of the funds for printing a new edition of the Life of the Saviour, in Chinese," we are indebted to the kindness of the Secretary of the Am. Tract Society, Boston, MACAO, MAY 29, 1836.

To the unknown Donor.

s is the end and beginning of larkness to light. e zeal you have shown in promoting his in this dark country, and may souls be ed from eternal perdition by the perusal s book. This is the ardent prayer of, Dear Sir, your unknown, but thankful CHARLES GUTELAFF.

POST MILLS AND WEST FAIRLEE .- A letter from the Pastor, dated Nov. 23, says: "For several weeks past a work of Divine grace, I think of unequivocal character, has been in propress among the people. The number of those who, we hope, have been savingly bene-fitted by it, is considerable. I may be able

NORWICH.-A Letter from Rev. Samuel Goddard to the Editors, dated Dec. 8, anys:—
"In several districts in our Society, there is a very interesting state of things among the youth and children. A protracted meeting recently holden, has been blessed, and I hope the good work is increasing. Pray for us."—Vt. Chron.

HAMMON, MAMMON, MAMMON.

In every period of the church, professors f religion have been beset with peculiar temptations. It is nightly important that the should generation of Christ's professed disciples should clearly understand what is note the temptation highly important that the present Christ's professed disciples should

ould wish that every professor of religion, in its favored land, would peruse it with a teach-ble spirit. Is it true that Bible covelousness is actually taken possession of a large pro-ortion of the members of our churches? of ortion of the members of our churches? of toos, too, on whom the awful responsibility ests of sending Christ's gospel to every creatre? O that Christian professors, generally, ould be induced to read, with a teachable spirt, this pungent, soul-stirring appeal, and then vamine how clearly, and frequently, the scriptres place the Covelous with Idolaters and Whorewongers, and all such as "have per inongers, and all such as "have no eritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Dec. 30, 1836.

PARTY.

An old theme this, but worth considering. heless; and it will be worth considering, while parties exist. And it is specially worthy of the consideation of religious men, because the great evils of pary are moral evils. The sin of party is now one of be most fearful of the prevailing sins of the Christian nmunity. Such a thing as a pure church, with party in it, cannot be. It is in itself a sin, as really s intemperance, or licentiousness, or slaveholding for se sake of gain; and to put down either of those sins fears, for themselves or for others. In the possession y a party movement, is to put down one sin by an are of truth and the independent expression of it, they are

One evil of party is, its incompatibility with real onest truth-telling. It requires a man to say that, ent; the second is absolutely imperative. You are t permitted to confess that the party is wrong in any spect, -in any of its doctrines, in any of its plans, any of its movements. You may say that its men ers or its leaders are fallible men; but you must ever, in any particular instance, acknowledge that her have erred. If you do, you sin against the laws f party. If you speak freely of the errors which you e, and above all, if you attempt to prove that they re errors, the sin is unpardonable, and you are at nce "put over" into the opposite party, and ever after treated accordingly. You must be careful, therefore, to say nothing at which "the enemy" can triumph;" lest you be counted and treated as an

You are required, too, to admit as little as possible that may tell for the opposite party. As the object is victory,-victory for truth, or for righteousness, if you please, -as the object is victory, you do just as budly saying that which strengthens the enemy, as by aying what would weaken your own side. You sin gainst the laws of party discipline, if you admit that ny of their men are pure, or their doctrines true, or their measures wise. And if you should be the first to notice any fact or use any argument in their favor, our sin is unpardonable; for the very fact shows that you are laboring to strengthen the adversary. Such are the principles of party warfare. They

ere commonly reduced to practice but imperfectly Singapore.—A letter from Rev. Ira Tracy, dated May 9, 1836, says:—"In March Mrs. Tand myself went to Malacca for health, and for missionary knowledge, chiefly in regard to Chinese printing. In April we commenced printing the new translation of the Bible into Ching the new translation of the Bible into Ching the North Malacca for health, and for party warfare; the principles on which a man binds immself to act, who binds himself to a party. And as countries which I visited in the early part of the summer. That tour, you are are aware, was made into Chi- there can be no party, among finite, sinful beings, without errors which truth requires us to expose, no man can become a party man, and still retain, unim-paired, his liberty of honestly telling the truth. If he does not bind himself to lie, he binds himself to be silent on some occasions when he ought to speak. The only way to be a party man, without habitual, deliberate violations of your own conscience, is, to give up your understanding to the guidance of some leader and most heartily believe just what he tells you. And of which mention may with more propriety be m this is done, by many who are not sensible of doing it.

We protest, therefore, wholly, against forming or nearly right than its opposite, and that therefore you ted in the continuation of that journey. ought to join it, your proper course is, to join neither. Speak and act in favor of both, just so far as and the other clearly wrong on the main question be- is great and interesting. tween them, still, do not join either party. Let the balance waver, if it will; let it even incline the wrong way; and let it appear that, by placing yourself in the right scale, you could make the right triumphant; fell upon it is the latter part of the 17th and during a still, "hold fast thine integrity " Do not, even in such the 18th centuries, is most certain. The labora a case, give up a tittle of your liberty of speaking Wesley, Whitefield and others, less than a centur freely and truly of both sides of the question. Do not ago, and of Newton, Wilberforce and others at a mor DEAR SER,—Though I am a perfect stran-bind yourself to "do evil, that good may come." Do recent day, contributed very greatly, under God, to

upon the work of Redemption and the owards the Saviour, being persuaded that the end and beginning of our faith, and man, a twaddler, a non-committalist, a man whom one knows not where to find, a man whom no party of calling the heathen from May the Saviour bless you have shown in promoting his country, and may souls be ty rage can invent to do you mischief; but it is better to bear these names, than to deserve the same of a But from all that I can learn, I do not think that, at party man.

If you take this course, you must not expect that as it did some few years ago. There has be and if several others hoppen to agree with you, you stances of depression. will have the name of attempting to build upon a third party of your own.

mon sense of thinking otherwise; and when any one Christ, which is not suffering at this time from the speaks against purty, they take it all for mere decla- causes which I have alloded to, or from some others which most easily besets the Christian church.

The late excellent Andrew Fuller left on record his belief withat the love of money would in all probability most easily besets the decomposition, it is that the love of money would in all probability most easily intends to exert any important influence upon the country, except by acting with a party. "Why." of the Moravians; a little flock, who probably pursue cord his belief "that the love of money would in all probability prove the eternal overthrow off more characters among professing people than any other sin, because it is alinost the only crime which can be induged, and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and a profession of religion at the same time and the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," of the Moravians; a little flock, who protately pursue the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," of the Moravians; a little flock, who protately pursue the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," of the Moravians; a little flock, who protately pursue the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," of the Moravians; a little flock, who protately pursue the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," of the Moravians; a little flock, who protately pursue the country are all the even tenor of the way with note of the spirit of the even tenor of the way with note of the spirit of the even tenor of the way with note of the spirit of the even tenor of the way with note of the spirit of the even tenor of the spir erime which can be infulged, and a profession of religion at the same time supported."
Many wise and good men among us are beginning to realize that this inordinate love of money, or Covetousness, is the sin of all others which we besets Christian professors of the various denominations throughout the length and breadth of our land; and yet there is scarce, and breadth of our land; and yet there is scarce, the possibility of such intentions as he expressed, and breadth of our land; and yet there is scarce, the possibility of such intentions as he expressed, and they are church which has not suffered.

That the Dissenters, including the Independents or Congregationalists, Eaptists and others, have suffered enters, including the Independents or Congregationalists, Eaptists and others, have suffered grantly from their association in politics, an association on the benefits of marriage or the congregationalists. Pressea; and besides, he epposes them, by speaking which I admit it was difficult to avoid, with infidel and good will be accomplished by those servaces, but

hristian Church," written as a prize essay by bly call you a visionary, a man of no common sense, much with them. That there is very much of true e Rev. John Harris, of England; and he a dreamer of beautiful theories, which can rever be reliained in their control of the england. a dreamer of beautiful theories, which can nover be religion in their churches, cannot be questioned. reduced to practice; and will turn away from you, to That they have many able ministers among

Choose between parties.

Yet, if our country is saved, it must be saved by men of no party; not by men who withdraw them-selves from its interests, and attempt to exert no influ-London alone, to say nothing of other parts of the ence on the decisions of the great questions on which kingdom. And these men are zealous and laborious its welfare depends; but by men who attend to them, and speak of them, and cause their voice to be heard, might almost term an embittered feeling which preand yet pursue such a course as will not satisfy any party. In such men only can reside that sterling in- their political grievances, which are real, most certegrity of heart and impartial clearness of mind, with- tainly-that religion, I fear, is not making that proout which a country is ruined. It cannot be saved gress which it ought to ninke. The meekness and by the prevalence of a party; for the success of a party must of necessity be obtained by a vast destruc- ought to be. The conversion of souls and the buildion of moral principle; Ly a deplorable breaking ing up of Christians in holiness do not make that prodown of that righteousness, which " exalteth a nation," and by abundant commission of sin, which " is a reproach to any people." There is no object to be accomplished, either of reform, or in provement, or conservation, which is worth accouplishing at such a price; no object, the accomplishment of which by such means would not injure the country.

And by such men the country can be saved. They are not the materity. Far from it. But still they are numerous. And they are strong in their integrity. They are strong to withstand the assaults made upon their virtue, by appeals to their hopes or their portion of the established church becoming manifestly fears, for themselves or for others. In the possession

strong to influence others. Even parties, in the full career of their triumph, are obliged to attend to them, and to do less wickedly and speak less falsely than rights of moral agents; union in resisting the domination of party, and thinking for themselves, and speak-And their strength is felt. It has its influence in the the welfare of the nation and the world.

There are many such men. And there are many nen who are "almost persuaded" to be such; whose hearts prompt them, and who only need the encour agement of hone and faith in order to be such. If these lines can but slightly strengthen that tendency in a single heart, they will not have been written in vain. The good accomplished will be great, and will be a rich reward for all the contempt with which the slaves or the despots of party may read them. they wake a corresponding echo in some youthful heart, yet uncontaminated by the maxims of the world. yet conversing, in the seclusion of the study, with those high moral themes which make mentruly great, -we shall have our reward, and party chafe are

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. England-Politics and religion-the Friends.

Paris, October 29, 1836.
To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.
Having in my tast three letters spoken of the preent state of religion in France, and also respecting the efforts of the various religious and ben French Societies to advance the kingdom of Christ this year, I now set about con-plying with your request, to

mer. That tour, you are are aware, was made into the north of Europe, embracing Belgium, and Holland Germany. &c. shall speak of those countries, not in the order in which I visited them, but in the order which they lie in relation to France.

Before, however, I commence an account of w learned of those countries, I propose to give you some remarks respecting my very short visit to London, which was made at the outset of my tour, and here than any where else. This shall therefore he the subject of the present letter. After that, I shall conjoining any party. When told that one party is more fine myself to the parts of the continent which I visi-

It was the second time that I visited the land which we all delight to look to, as having been the fatherthey are right; but allow neither to count you as one land of our ancestors, and in which there has so long of their number. Even if one party be clearly right existed so much true religion, and so much else that

That God has been, for at least 40 or 50 years, r viving and purifying his church in England, and causing it to arise from the long and death-like sleep which Bear Sir,—Though I am a periect stranger to you, I cannot refrain from expressing my warment thanks for the large donation of 110 dollars. With this sum I am going to print a new edition of the life of our Saviour in Chiense; and I shall forward to you a specimen as soon as it is out. I always like to dwellemphatically upon the work of Redemption and the

this moment, pure religion is making so much progress party men will give you any credit for so doing. the last five or ten years, so much excitation, both in Those whom you often contradict and expose, and the church and state, that wen's minds have been who therefore find you an obstacle in their way, will greatly led away from the subject of salvation. Persay, and many of them will verily believe, that vou haps this was inevitable. Perhaps the results of the belong to the apposite party; for, they will say, "if political and other changes for which there has been he does not, why does he oppose as 211 Do as you such an extrast contention, and which has occasioned will, therefore, many will think of you, and speak of great desduess in the churches, may be such, in the hereafter to give you a more detailed account you, as a party man. If your course long run, that the cause of true religion may be a is so obviously different from that of either of the con- great gainer. If so, the fact, if it could be ascertained, tending parties that you cannot be ranked with either, might afford some consolation in the present circum-

Still it is greatly to be lamented, that matters have been conducted in a way to bring about the state of This advice, you may be told, is arrant folly; for things which unquestionably exists. Nor is the evil the world is governed, and especially this country is to which I allude confined to any one denomination. governed, by parties; and the only way to save the From all that I could learn from conversations with country is, by giving prevalence to those parties which | well-informed Christians, and from other sources, (far are most nearly in the right. This is so fully believed more limited and less to be depended on.) I do not by many, that they cannot suspect any man of commation, and probably set him down for either a knave growing out of this time of such excitment that the even these may be excepted,—I know of no other church which has not suffered.

That the Dissenters, including the Independents or with agents. They could preach on the sin of drunk-

and present policy and yet there is scarcely any subject of importance on which so little
has been preached or written. The writer on
this has read a recent publication, entirled,
Mammon or Covergousses the second present policy of their party, and therefore belongs to the opposes
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of the party and the party

certain. No denomination on earth can produce abler preachers than some dozen-I might increase the vails among them and their people, on the subject of amiableness of the Gospel are not so apparent as the gress which one ought to expect, from the power

the word, and the nature of the office of the ministry

As to the Established Church, the same thing al-

Luce Comell

most may be said of it. That the portion of it which is called High Church, and which probably contains very little of the religion of the Gospel, should now absorbed in the war which is waging between the Establishment and the Dissepters, in which both are struggling for what they call their rights, is what both surprized and grieved, to find the evangelical so much drawn into the widening whirlpool. I know, indeed, that they have generally, I speak particularly of their ministers of the Gospel, endeavored to keep clear of the strife. And many of them do, to this day, preserve themselves unspotted from this evil. But this purpose, they are needed by Missionary and Edud that only, which will tell for the promotion of they otherwise would, on account of them. Union in I fear that many are about to be more and more led cation Societies. But, on all these subjects, the work the cause." The first part of this requirement is ur- honesty of purpose; union in the resolute use of the away from their simple, holy, and exalted work of is best done, in those few churches where the pastors laber for the salvation of souls, to the mundane and do it themselves, as pastors may and ought to do it injurious wrangling of politics. This is to be regretted. It may even be the pastor's duty to call in the aid of ing fearlessly their own thoughts, gives them strength. Let what will come, the evangelical ministers of the an agent sometimes, rather than to do the work alone, established church have little to fear. It is otherwise if either his own negligence or adverse circumstances formation of opinions, in the decision of questions, on | with those men who have entered the ministry in | have left him unprepared for the performance; but connexion with the Establishment "for a piece of still, if he were prepared as is desirable, and would bread." In the separation of church and state, and do the work as he might, it would be better.—These To what kind of subjects should the above all, in giving the "patronage" into the hands remarks, we hope, will enable the writer in the Jourof the people or congregations then selves, such nal to understand exactly where we differ. The arpriests have every thing to dread. For after all, the gument, if it shall seem best, can be given at another people, where they have the choice, will seek, as a time.

dren to prepare to die.

As a proof that such a state of things is beginning form. be found in the Evangelical portion of the Established Church, I may cite the pages of the Christian Observer. The excellent editor of that most excellent periodical-by far the best, in my opinion, in the three kingdoms,-laments, I am aware, that things are taking such a course. But he can neither control the spirit of his contributors, nor the taste of his

And I was greatly surprised to find, what Dr. Brownlee long since, I believe, maintained, that not a few excellent Friends in England now acknowledged that Elias Hicks held the doctrines of the old Friends. My own belief is, that investigation, and the clear light of the truth which will shine now upon the minds the orthodox Friends, since they are driven to the Bible, and will lead many of them to join other deon in England. Nor should I be surprised if this should continue until the sounder part of the Society churches; and that the Hicksites, on their part, should generally become absorbed among the various classes converted to Christianity through the all conquering progress of truth.

It is melancholy to have these views. Neverthe- be characteristic of that paper. less. I believe them to be well founded. No man can have a more profound respect than I have, for the many virtues which have been displayed by a large num ber of Friends. And I believe that there are not a few dear people of God among them. And yet I do honestly believe that they do hold so many errors, mixed up with truth that it is fundamental, that it can hardbe otherwise than that they should, as a denominaion, go to pieces. I do not think that a church of rist can set aside such palpable commands of its Head and Author as those relating to Paptism and the sus, Edward Burroughs-Published and Printed for Lord's Supper, without being certain to waste away and disappear. Especially may this be expected, when such erroneous views are associated with this Faith of the Gospel of Peace contended for in the and what we know of the author, we think the are contempt or neglect of Christ's commands, as those which they hold in regard to the work of the Spirit spart from the truth, and which in fact have led to the Spirit of Love, against the Secret Opposition of John eglect of the Holy Scriptures.

Upon the whole, whilst there is much doing in The following are some of these meck and loring England to diffuse the gospel, there is also much in words the state of the churches to excite sorrow and lead us to the throne of grace. For whilst we should be most anxious to send the gospel to all nations, we must never forget that pure, ardent, deep-seated piety when your bow is been crief for recommencement. is to be most earnestly cultivated in the churches at | you in the ears of the Lord. home. Else, the church will become like the Roman home. Else, the church will become like the Roman Empire in its last days, widely extended and having some life and vigor in the extreme portions of it, whilst a lamentable deeav will be destroving the heart whilst a lamentable decay will be destroying the heart

I am not quite an advocate for entire non resistance | the Lamb, in this day of war between t to oppression; but I am an advocate for Ministers of for by you kinds, and devoting themselves to the quiet, constant, in true in England, will be so carried way by the exciting ment, who upon thy head will render vengeac sut jerts which now present themselves on every hand, flames of fire.

We are not among those who would excuse pastors from preaching on the Seventh Commandment es is, of the law of God "to diminish not a

Mammon, or Covetuousness the sin of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of their party, and therefore belongs to the of price of the of

must be combined and directed through some definite channel against an evil, which bids defining to the ordinary means of promoting morality. This work no one can do so effectually as an agent, who fully understand what is to be done and how to do it.

[J.m. a. of Fubin Morals.]

We suppose this refers to some of our remarks; and

We suppose this refers to some or our remains, it is the subject is important, it appears expedient to towards the venerable de. d. it is now the abstract of the subject.

To come at once to the very turning point of the Presbyterian to inform its residers whether the come at once to the very turning point of the letter led to any results; whether any explana whole matter,—we think the last sentence but one of followed; and what Dr. Porter thought of Dr. Percentage of Dr. Perce the extract contains an error. We think that communicating facts and developing and applying moral prinicating facts and developing and approving months of the state of morals is deportable, when a na forming morals; and that combining and directing cannot communicate his thoughts to his mi other influences, or influence in other ways, will in without danger of having his communications and the end do more harm than good. The splendid triamphs of the Temperance Society have been achieved umphs of the Temperance Society have been accurate by communicating facts, and developing and applying there is none upright among n.en; thes an hear was produced with the product of the moral principles; and any success which is or its net.

That they may do evil with both hands surrestly. has been unimportant, temporary, and not unmixed the prince asketh, and the judge asiets for a tow with evil. It was by dealing thus with facts and princi- and the great man, he uttereth his musches ples, that Christianity was established in the work; and not by combining and directing any additional intharper than a thorn-hedge, the day
men and thy visita ion cometh, as ples, that Christianity was established in the world, fluences. Agents are not wanted for this other work: for it ought not to be done.

Still, agents may be necessary. It may be, that pastors will not preach on the subject. It may be that they neglect to understand it, and therefore cannot preach upon it as they ought. A labor of agents may be needed, in order to enable and induce pastors against preach as they ought. For this purpose, they have

general thing, for humble, kind, faithful and laborious In the same number of the Journal, we find an exninisters of Jesus Christ, to assist them and their chil- tract of a letter from a society of ladies, who had in adopted, as they are published in the Zana Jesus vain requested certain pastors to lecture on moral re- Will the render look at them attentine v.

whether these men were about their which are the same of tirtue and right triumphs.—Especially do we lament that ministers, whose business it is sometimes attends?

In our animon, one of the resolutions are all the resolutions at most animon are sufficiently and the sometimes attends? enally do we tament that the to the consciences of men, it is to apply the truth to the consciences of men, should shrink from a bold defence of God's whole placing the Discipline where the Lible night to be

must not be accused of cowardine, just because they dare to refuse such a request. This is a day of reliated to the hitherto pacific Society of Friends is Even the hitherto pacine Society of Friends is about to be rent to pieces,—not, however, by politics, but by a doctrinal excitement. The doctrines of "moral courage." The baptized spirit of "the to promote the kingdom about to be rent to pieces.

The doctrines of ties, but by a doctrinal excitement. The doctrines of law of honor," is abroad. In some circles, it regratification of their own wills. Men whose quires uncommon courage to refuse to fight a deel; lead them to attend to such subjects, is some quires. for he who refuses is sure to be bratided as a coward.

Wit inevitably gain public rout dense. These So, in other circles, it requires more than usual moral correct in doctrine. They will a child courage, to take a course which will bring down upon more of a Christian spirat in the one the charge of moral cowardice, -of shrinking whole lives. They will propose the r from duty through fear. The charge of cowardice is peace, and the growth of the chias unjust and injurious in one case as in the other.

The ministers above referred to may have judged very

We hope the members of this needing we erroneously concerning their duty; but their refusal copies of these resolutions with their, wit may have required more meral courage than their compliance would have shown. We must protest cially, that one member of the roam disagainst all such attempts to break ministers in to the them will carefully persently . service of any society, by attacks on their reputa- whenever he is about to write or special of it service of any survey, by and fidelity, or for any or Bishop Hedding. other part of a good moral character.—It is but just to observe, that this is the only instance which we tecollect to have seen in the Journal, of this fault. We tracts from the messages of threat later resume it was admitted inadvertently, and wall not ty, &c. Our intended comments are on addition

These are very benefital words. They have some-too, James Manner, & Co. 1830. pp. 15 These are very beautiful words.

dines been used with very great propriety, and in very

The object of this work, the author good purpose; and sometimes they have been used very strangely. In Southey's Life of Bunyan, prefixed to Harper's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress, we more exclusively to the peculiar worst diagon as find some extracts from a treatise, inserted among "the Memorable Works of a Son of Thunder and Consolation, namely, that True Prophet and Fathful Servant of God and Sufferer for the Testimony of Jethe good and benefit of Generations to come, in the year 1672." The Treatise is entitled—"The True Hodson, Ohio. From what we have heard of he Spirit of Meekness; and the Mystery of Salvation, (Christ within, the Hope of Glory.) Vindicated in the Spirit of Love, against the Secret Opposition of John Bunyan, a Professed Minister in English Christian Management of Secret Medical Management of Secret Medical Medica

Bunyan, a Professed Minister in Ledfordshire."

The just One against whom your bow is bent, cries for vengeance against

innocent, with secret lies and slanders, who have showed themselves in defence of the Dragon against

oppression; but I am an advocate for Ministers of gospel and other Christians leaving strife of all sheep; and accordingly I judge in just judgment and in true knowledge. Envy is of Cain's sature and in true knowledge. and faithful duty of laboring for the salvation of souls.

seed, and that you are; and hare are of Ishmael's stock, and you are guity of that; and you are smong the mondarine property of the salvation of souls. too low for them to become absorbed in. The world will never be converted by political or any other violance. Also, how much reason there is to fear that ministers and churches in our own country, as well as the England will be converted by political or any other violance. Also, how much reason there is to fear that the by the spirit of the Lord, and so leave thee to recive the reason from the sound of the converted by political or any other violations. The portion shall be howling and gnashing of teeth, for the lin's portion is the lake. I reprove the by the spirit of the Lord, and so leave thee to recive the sound of the large and the l that religion will decline, and souls perish forever, that might have been saved! But I add no more.

deret thou art, a perveter and wrester of the right way of God and of the Scriptures, a hyporite and dissembler, a holder forth of damable dectrines, an enviors PASTORS AND AGENTS.

Is it not lest for pastors to do their own preaching this subject!

We are not among those who would excuse pastors.

The pastors of dealist, with in preferce he'd forth by thee, shall be consumed in the pit of vengennes.

The writer was a Quaker, and doult'ess was as day next. A list of the Contents was rec sure that he was writing "in the spirit of meckness" or a son. They cannot believe than any same mas very heavens and the earth seem to be almost in a really intends to exert any important influence upon the country, except by acting with a party. "Why," what is a single individual? Union is the even tenor of the specific of the Moravians; a little flock, who probably pursue topic, but to combine and enlist the wisdom, the talent, the piety, and the influence of the church and the same style with the same pretence since his day.

DR. BEECHER AND DR. PORTER. The first describes the effect which may be produced

The Presbyterian of Dec. 24 contains a letter, pur- by visiting the "Holy Sepulchre." porting to have been written in May, 1829, by Dr. Porter, of Andover, to Dr. Peecher. It relates to mi fears concerning the correctness of Dr. Peecher's The ological speculations, founded in part on conversation preach of which an explanation was thought desirable, but was really so; -so strong an en minly on rumors. Its contents, the writer calls "crude and hasty thoughts, which I should not dare had lain, and from which he rose it to hazard in this rough manner except to you."

Of captivity captive. We stood for a

injustice to Dr. Leecher: doubless to would be sure to misunderstand it to his On this point, we think Dr. Portor a better judge than the Edstor of the Presbyterian, and that his judgment ought to have been respected.

Having been guilty of this violation of confidence of the Presbyterian to inform its renders whether it.

Whatever party men may think, the bable to

The good man is perished out of the earth and

erplexity.

Trest ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a ruide: keep the doors of thy mouth from her the

ide: keep the goors of the faller, the dughter for the son dishonors in the faller, the dughter

men of his own house. acn of his own house.

It is certainly possible, that these who betray the confidence reposed in them for the sake of custing a theological opponent, may verily think that they are their conduct tends to make the word on wide scene of periody, suspicion and weath. If such proctices prevail in the Presbyterian church, the

What is the proper business of ecclesion cipally given ?

To get this question factly lafter renders, we have placed upon our first page, the doings of the "Beston Listrict Meeting" of Vedleds whether these men were about their proper homewith the business of the enclosure

he sometimes attends?
In our opinion, some of the resolutions are (a) We are very sure, that this will not do. Ministers and perhaps on some other accounts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

dates of the young men of our count.

Mrs. Clarke was wife of Rev. Ansel R. Clark,

bath Schools, Families, and Social Med Lowell Mason. Prepared for the Mass ciety, and revised by the Commuter of Publicana Boston, Mass. S. S. Society, 1837, pp. 96, 16a. It contains about 80 tunes, and 144 Hymns. How long the judgment of Mr. Mason, they are "adapted to the wants of Sabbath Schools;" and his opinion is wen vastly more than ours on such sal pets. Here, here ever they do not differ.

Three Experiments of Living: Living within the Means. Living up to the Means. Living beard the Means. Eoston: Wilson S Dannell x Department H. Greene, 1837. pp 143, 1800. New England Farmer's Almanac, No. 45. By Robet

It is published by C. J. Hendee, and a too well known to need our commendation.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, printed by Lickerset with his usual neatness, with calculations by the ldtor of the American Almanac, is especially adapted to he convenience of people in Pasten.

New Year's PRESENTS .- Light and Son ave published a catalogue of Annuals and other an among which appropriate new year's gifts can be for for persons of every description. They have to y endeavored to exclude from their list, every a any respect exceptionable in its moral tendent

AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORYwork will hereafter be issued simple York, Buston and Cincinnati. The Publish Gould & Newman, 116 Nassau street, New I The January No. for 1837 will be published on this paper, but accidentally destroyed

JONES'S EXCURSIONS TO CAIRO, JERUSRIES &c. We have been much interested in reading the work. Two extracts, we must lay before our re

One half of this latter apartment was ecbeen unable, to enter

December

taken little to have ca place was lighted only ceiling over the coffin; occasionally of our de became almost too str feelings, I believe, we There was then in a am allowed here to sp

desty which she alw

which should still be re which should still be be to notice. She was dea such solemn scenes as me to speak with hamili I may say she possessed and that she was admire and that she was admired abroad by every one that longer in this world. I plishments, and even en but religion does avail; a of Christ, so full of hop. Christ. She had been ed had respected and estee gapel; but this visit, and fore her mind, made her the head how strong are our of unhesitatingly to Him whis self for us. Selecting would be free from on Bible, which she had brou-it on the collin, words, as Bible, which she had bro it on the co-fin, wrote, as her name and the date of "Let every thing that ha Not long after her return yet decided avowal of the and trust; and all who ke ponding exhibition of C change which brought the into striking relief, while come full of innorthity, visit as the immediate can apparently in excellent have no guarantee for a When our ship, eighteen ad our own shore, it bore do our own shore, it bore ed our own shore, it boi joyalid; and when land we scarcely heeded it long, and so beloved by had expired suddenly or her mourning parents in this visit spoken of, and could not have afforded The other is a fine spe American agent at Damas The ladies of Mr. Far

to welcome those of our various rooms and told then the family retired; stay, though their hospi

there any parade or o

anticipated; abundant ta

wants, and as quiet order pressed us to eat or to coor obtraded any thing

or obtraded any time come themselves except for their society. The f to go on in the usual we had that our preserves and the comply of o

ware mafer ing an oblig

en of the family g

easy by allowing us to

Latest dates, London, N ENGLAND. - The pre-

Databer, at Strasburg, as he Contier of France, no pricon Lonaparte, son of t

rewarded with the honor Another attempt at insurant Vendome, in the 1st regidier named Bruyant, with meeting at an inn, formed during the night,—to seize to master the officers on dutties, and to proclaim the reward discovered before they rested, and conducted to the mself up, and now learn, that this con with that of Louis Napole

extensive ramilications.

Madame Murat (ex-Quees
the Emperor Napoleon,) has
is. A telegraphic despatch
Lyons, directing the General
ry division to march twele
Swiss frontier, the governa
smalar movement has taken
Radicals

enced by the Swiss Radio SPAIN.—The intelligence 1st November from Madrid, boa, is unfavorable to the qualist general Gomez was at the hst general Gomez was at the force, and continuing his to the kingdom, unchecked by erals. He possessed himself in La Mancha, famous for its the 24th of October, although the 24th of October, althoughly a gazrison of nearly 2,00 t at Gonez destroyed the we this is true, it is a heavy which derives a large reven. The news was received at M produced great alarm.

A secret session of the Coults ministers were received.

A secret session of the Co-ha ministers were present, at state of affairs is said to have taken of affairs is said to have thrown, by the Madrid paper, pscially Rodil and Alax. A had increased to about 14,000 Navarre, it was 4,000 The Carlists were vigorous the queen's general Espartero to raise the siege, or effect an

to raise the siege, or effect and The efforts of the besiegers w the approach of Espartere The question of the regence by the Cortes, but had not be

date. It was thought not only would be appointed, if an e person could be found for the Tuaker. Sagraa, Oct. tre suppression by him of t the famous Reva

tes of the famous Revandous insurgents, and anaking him prinade had been highly and had been distinguished by a The Saltan had been highly and had conferred on Reschid ration of the empire, and had conferred to the engine, and had conferred to the engine of great value.

Reschid Pacha having taken siderable treasures, offered to whe was near the place, to pay demands made by Persia agains his pillage the last year within The Persian General, instead offer, sent a detachment of troo territory, and plandered a great ishabitants. Reschid Pacha is well-absent the property of the principle of the pr

ther; doubtless because many uderstand it to his disadvantage nk Dr. Portor a better judge than sbyterinn, and that his judgment espected.

ty of this violation of confidence e dead, it is now the obvious duty sults; whether any explanations Dr. Porter thought of Dr. Peech-

n may think, the Bible teaches brals is deplorable, when a man s thoughts to his intimate friends, ving his communications made

periched out of the earth: every man his brother with a evil with both hands

is as a brier: the most upright is chedge: the day of thy watch-a cometh; now shall be their

poreth the father, the daughter in mother, the daughter-in-law n-law; a man's enenties are the them for the sake of crushing a niny verily think that they are ut it is none the less true, that on and wrath. If such pracsbyterian church, that ch

TICAL BUSINESS. siness of ecclesiastical bedies: s should their attention be prin-

d upon our first page, the de istrict Meeting " of Methodist given all the resolutions ther blished in the Zion's I erald. them attentive'y, and conside re about their proper business r elder, serie ecclesiastical bodies which

of the resolutions are faulty here the Lible ought to be ther accounts; but we fully lesiastical bodies should en ects, and the views genering them, show that they met of Christ, rather than the wn wills. Men whose views confidence. They will grow 'hey will exhibit more an will promote the parity, the

eral conferences; and espe r of the committee that signa se the seventh resol write or speak of Dr. 1 is

er column will be found er s of three Covernors, on slave comments are excluded by ou

BLICATIONS.

riend. By A. B. Muzzey. Bes-, & Co. 1836. pp. 178, 16 no. work, the author informs us in sent "a few thoughts, relating the peculiar moral dangers and en of our country.

endence of Mrs. Mary Ann Odi-E. Alden, M. D. Written for the ty, and revised by the Committee oston, Mass. S. S. Society, 1837.

ife of Rev Ansel R. Clark, of what we have heard of her, the author, we think the mesting and valuable.

of Harp: Being a selection of as, adapted to the wants of Sat-milies, and Social Meetings. By Prepared for the Mass. S. S. So-Prepared for the Mass. S. S. So by the Committee of Publication S. Society, 1837. pp. 96. 16mo 80 tunes, and 144 Hymns. In Mason, they are "adapted to the ools;" and his opinion is worth on such subjects. Here, bow-

of Living: Living within the p to the Means. Living beyond in: William S. Damrell, & Ben-1837. pp. 143, 18mc. ac. No. 45. By Robert

C. J. Hendee, and is too well

MANAC, printed by Lickenson, ess, with calculations by the Edi Almanac, is especially adapted to eople in Poston

EXENTS .- Light and Steams ue of Annuals and other works, riate new year's gifts can be found description. They have carefulclude from their list, every thing nable in its moral tendency.

BLICAL REPOSITORY.-This Itaneously at New issued sim Cincinnati. The Publishers are 116 Nassau street, New York. 1837 will be published on Monthe Contents was received for centally destroyed.

IONS TO CAIRO, JERUSELEN such interested in reading this s, we must lay before our readers. effect which may be produced

y Sepulchre."

It of apartment was occupied by a and in this, they say, was defour crucified Saviour. For a fling, and I believe should have r into the inquiry whether this we were in our Lord's sepilative was the coffic where his body the rose triumphant, leading Ve stood for a long time effect. It of I believe it would have Sepulchre."

spaced and esteemed the ordinances of the but this visit, and the scenes here brought behand, made her realize as she had not done low great was the price prid for her salvation, strong are our obligations to give ourselves may be to thim who hesitated not to give him-

us. Selecting a proper time, when the act be free from estentation, she took out her high she had brought to the city, and placing

and all who knew her witnessed a corres-chibition of Christian character. For the

hip, eighteen months afterwards, approach

own shore, it bore her, a feebbe and exhausted and when land at length rose to our sight, mely heeded it; for she, our companion so d so beloved by us, was now a corpse. She inced suddenly only the evening previous. By traing parents in that hour of anguish, I heard is poken of, and they found in its consequent-

e of consolation, such as the whole earth are afforded them; to her, had she pos-ids, what would they have been in com-

dies of Mr. Farrah's family came forward

igh their hospitality was unremitting, was parade or ostentation of service. Our

led any thing on our notice; nor did they

their even seeming to imagine that they

at an inn, formed a plan to sound to horse

for the officers on duty,—to arrest the authori-

eting the General commanding that milita-to march twelve regiments towards the tier, the government being afraid that a cement has taken place at Grenoble, influ-

continuing his triumphant march through

ide passessed himself of the town of Almaden,

meta, famous for its mines of quicksilver, on of October, although it was stoutly defended ison of nearly 2,000. Some accounts say nez destroyed the works at the names; and if

e, it is a heavy blow to the government

news was received at Madrid on their products.

ion of the Cortes was held, at which

were present, and an exposition of the is said to have been made, which as-is of the deputies. All the blame is

he Madrid papers, upon the generals, es-

sed to about 14,000; when he set out from

was 4,000 fidst were vigorously besieging Bilbon, and s general Espartero had not been able, either s siege, or effect an entrance into the place.

estion of the regency was under discussion ites, but had not been decided at the latest was thought not suprobable that a dictator appointed, if an efficient and trust-worthy

e found for the occasion.

Terkey. Sayraa, Oct. S .- The news had just

ord Pachs having taken from the enemy con-

e besiegers were relaxed, however, on

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Spain, down to the ist November from Madrid, and to the 3d from Billions, is unfavorable to the quees's cause. The Carist general Gomez was at the head of an increased

24th of October, alth

night,-to seize upon the military posts,-

Foreign.

-1 dates, London, Nov. 10.

all supplied, and where this was possible, one all supplied, and where this was possible, odd; abundant tables were spread, some gen-fithe family generally taking their seats at it seldom eating, giving quiet attention to our od as quiet orders to the servants; but no one us to eat or to drink, or spoke of the dishes,

those of our party; we were led to our as and told that they were ours; and ally retired; nor through the whole of our

The other is a fine specimen of politeness, found in

the family of an American gentleman, who acts as

, it bore her, a feeble and exhausted

Bable, which she had brought to the cary, and placing in on the colin, wrote, as was long after discovered, her name and the date of our visit, with the quotation, of Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. You Not long after her return to the ship, she made a meek yet decided avowal of this Saviour as her only lope

panding exhibition of Christian character. For the change which brought the humble and gentle virtues into striving relief, while hope rose higher and be-come full of immortality, she always referred to this visit as the immediate cause. She was, at that time, apparently in excellent health; but youth and health

na guarantee for us in this our earthly home

Texas. See "Congress," Thursday.—Santa Anna has been released, and was, at the latest dates, in the United States, on his way to Washington, where he has probably arrived. It has been reported that he was to be released for the purpose of negociating with our government for the acknowledgement of Texan underendence.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19. Scaate.—Mr. Davis presentin Greece, proying for the passage of a law, securing the rights of citizenship to his chideen born in Greece. Mr. Cafbour give notice that he should to-morrow ask loave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of the 14th section of the deposite bill of the last ses-

ion, so as to embrace the surplus revenue of the en-Mr. Clay introduced a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and to grant lands to certain States. This bill is lim-ticd in its operations to the last day of December, 1844. The bill, though modified to suit the present state of the revenue system, is essentially the same with that heretofore passed; and after being read the was referred to the Committee

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the cial Order, being the joint resolution introduced by Ewing of Ohio, to rescind the Treasury order of House. - The motion to refer the repeal of the duty

a coal, which is supposed to affect the whole tariff stem, is a leading topic, from day to day. Mr. Davis of Iadiana, offered a resolution directing gat all abolition memorials hereafter presented, shall blaid on the table, without reading. Mr. Reed said this would create more excitement

than the usual course of proceeding.

Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, moved to lay the relution on the table. Agreed to without a count.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20. Senate.—Mr. Webster offerla resolution, calling for information concerning the
tablishment of new deposite banks, and transfer of

an thing on our notice; for did they we except when we expressed a wish y. The business of the family seemed c usual course, and the only evidence ar presence was felt, was in the unos-trickly of our necessities. This was true a received the most essential services, thic money. The Speaker presented to the House a com-The Speaker presented to the Frouse a commonica-on from the Secretary of State, transmitting a Report out the Frankla Institute, of Pennsylvania, on the biject of the explosion of steam boilers: which, on notion of Mr. Hannegan, was referred to the Select committee raised on the subject of steamboat navigaring an obligation, or making us feel un-

on, and was ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 21. Secate.—Mr. Calhoun's il to extend the deposite act was referred to the Com-

but to extend the deposite act was reterred to the Com-nitue on Finance. Hon, Judah Duna, Senator from Maine, took his seat. Mr. Webster spoke on Mr. Ewing's resolution.

Trunspay, Dec. 22.—The President sent a mes-sage to the two Houses of Congress on the subject of the astronomic deposit of the Judanudures of Texas. Thursday, Dec. 22.—The President sent a measure to the two Houses of Congress on the subject of the acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas, together with extracts from the report of the Agent who was sent to that country to accurate was "paint cal, military, and civil condution." After some discussion of the subject of acknowledgment, the measure of the following very sensible conclusion. "It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, it might achieve the house of a too early movement.

Example 1. The pressure in the money market through though not in a very oppressive degree. It is for also in viernany, and in other parts of the atomit. There was a considerable increase in Engal in the price of provisions. The state of the satior threatened an early and severe winter. FRANCE.-An attempt was made on the 29th of at might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one , at Strasburg, an important military post on tier of France, near Switzerland, by Louis Nae Louis varient of France, near Switzerland, by Louis Na-ieon Lonaparte, son of the late King of Holland, to see a revolution in favor of himself. It was prompt-and effectually defeated, after a few of the troops of declared in its favor, by the commander of the natary division, Lieut. Gen. Voirol, and Louis Napoof the great foreign powers, shall recognize the inde of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the inde-pendence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people that denote that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them." with seven of his fellow conspirators, were ar-on the same morning. Gen. Voirol has been led with the honor of a peerage, ther attempt at insurrection was made Oct. 30, the honor or a tempt at insurrection was made Oct. or, tempt at insurrection was made Oct. or, in the 1st regiment of Hussars. A briga-Bruyant, with fourteen other hussars, at a step to sound to horse FRIDAY, Dec. 23. Senate did not sit, and nothing of special interest was done in the House.

U. S. NAVY. Abstract of the Secretary's Report.

—The frigate Macedonian, of the second class, has been finished, hanched and equipped, for sea; and she is now receiving her crew, as the ship of the commanding officer of the South Sea Exploring Expedition. d to proclaim the republic. Their conspiracy covered before they dispersed; they were arand conducted to the guard-house. Bruyant cized a pistol, fired at a quarter-master, and in dead, and made his escape. He afterwards inself up, and with his accomplices he was examination. It does not appear, as far as we arm, that this conspiracy had any connection at of Louis Napoleon, or that the latter had any in the constitutions.

The two barks, Pioneer and Consort, and equipped, as to be ready for receiving their crews.

The store-ship Relief has been finished, launched

that of Louis Napoleon, or that the latter had any sake ramifications.

In the store-ship Relief has been further and equipped, and is now receiving her stores. The steam vessel building at New York is so far completed as to be ready for the reception of her engine and machinery; in procuring which there has been some unavoidable delay.

Mr. Dickerson then refers to the documents presented to the President, detailing the condition of the different Navy Yards, and the disposition of the naval forces since his last annual report, which it is not neces since his lar

On the exploring expedition, he says:-Every facility consistent with the rules and regula ns of the Navy, was afforded Captain Jones, the flicer selected for the command, for recruiting seaen in the manner he proposed, and measures were amediately adopted to have one frigate of the second ass, one store-ship, two barks and one schooner, all which he considered as indispensably necessary to success of the enterprise, prepared without delay The frigate and store-ship, which were on the stock when this measure was adopted, have been finished when this measure was adopted, have been missed and equipped, and are now receiving their crews; and the other three vessels have been entirely built and equipped for ses. The whole have been finished in the most substantial manner, and adopted to the particular service for which they were destined. These sels will sail to Norfolk to complete their crews.

ake in their stores, and await further orders It is believed that every proper exertion has been unde to recruit men for this service, but without the nticipated success; no more than about two hundred, cording to the returns received, being as yet re uited; and as Captain Jones requires five hundre and eighteen petty officers and seamen, boys and and eighteen petty officers and ecanies, boys and nariners, together with eighty five commissioned an earrant officers for his squadron, it is evident that onsiderable time must yet elapse before the expedi on can be ready for sea.

As it has been evident for the last three months

hat this exploring squadron could not be ready for ea before the commencement of the approaching sesencement of the approaching se ion of Congress, nor indeed until a late period of the session, I have not yet attempted to organize a scien-ific corps for the expedition. But from inquiries unde, I am lappy to say, that in most departments of 1828. Sayran, Oct. S.—The news had just de Castantinopie from Reschid Pacha, of the employeession by him of the rebellion in Kurdis-like had sacceeded in taking by force the forth-fromost Revandoux Bey, the chief of the cast, and making him prisoner. The campaign and detail the him had gratified by the news, all conferred on Reschid Pacha the grand decoff the empire, and had sent him a sword of of great value. ence, we have gentlemen ready and willing to en bark in this enterprise, whose labors will reflect hono

ark in this enterprise, whose hours, pon the country.

The Secretary dwells with much earnestness to inequalities contained in the naval pension has the country of the cou the inequalities contained in the naval pension laws and recommends a revision of the statutes on that sub-

Some alterations are suggested in regard to the emoluments of the officers of the marine corps. Several expositions are u aide in relation to experi-ments, for which appropriations were made at a former session of Congress.

Mershe traving taken from the enemy conductable travalures, offered to the Persian General discussion of Congress.

Several expositions are unade in relation to experiments, for which appropriations were made at a former session of Congress.

Several expositions are unade in relation to experiments, for which appropriations were made at a former session of Congress.

Post Office Department.—The Report of the Postunaster-General, received yesterday by mail, recommends a reduction on letter postage equal to about 20 per cent. Several expositions are unade in relation to experiments, for which appropriations were made at a former session of Congress.

attendant upon the transmission of letters to and from foreign places, he suggests the propriety of establishing a regular moil across the ocean; which he thinks may be effected, should Congress deem it expedient to grant the necessary power.

S. CAROLINA. From Gov. Mc Duffie's Message S. CAROLINA. From Gov. McDuffie's Message.—
I am constrained to express my smeere regret, that notwithstanding the appeal made by South Carolina and other slaveholding States, to the States in which Abolition Societies were formed, invoking them to interpose their legislative power for the purpose of suppressing seditions machinations against our peace and safety, which were openly carried on under the protection of their laws and sovereign jurisdiction—but three of these States have even condescended to notice this appeal, and not one of them has taken any step towards suppressing the injurious practices of which

this appeal, and not one of them his taken any step towards suppressing the injurious practices of which we so justly complained.

After what has occurred, it will not comport with the dignity of South Carolina, as a Sovereign State deeply aggrieved by the practices to which I have re-ferred, to hold any further correspondence on the sub-ject, with those States that have treated our complaints with this total neglect and sitent indifference.

ject, with those States that have treated our complaints with this total neglect and silent indifference.

It is now time that discussion should cease.—We must be permitted not only to enjoy our rights of property, but to enjoy them in peace and security. It is a gross outrage for one community to attempt to overthrow the institutions of another, even by discussion.

throw the institutions of another, even by discussion. If committed by a foreign State, it is a just cause of var; if by a confederated State, it is a just cause of separation. In either case it is a simple question of expediency, to determine when the evil had assumed a character to warrant a resort to the ultimate remedy. I have long believed that while a large portion of the men of property and intelligence in the North were opposed to every species of interference with the institutions of the slaveholding States, the great body of the people, headed by that class of desperate politicians, who hold that no characters are sacred, would finally rally under the banners of the abolitonists and carry every thing before them in the elections. When this crisis shall arrive, those who now claim for Congress the constitutional power to enancipate the slaves gress the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, will as boldly claim the in the District of Columbia, will as botily claim the same power in regard to the States. Their whole course demonstrates that this is the consummation at which they are aiming. It is neither calculated nor de-signed to convert the slaveholders, but to unite the people of the non-slaveholding States in favor of the emancipation of our slaves. And it is evident that this would not conduce in any respect, to the accom-plishment of their object, unless by a resort to legisla-

pushment of their object, unless by a resort to legisla-tive power or physical force.

It is quite apparent that as long as the halls of Con-gress shall be open to the discussion of this question, we can have neither peace nor security, and it is still more apparent, that whenever the federal legislature we can have neither peace nor security, and it is still more apparent, that whenever the federal legislature shall usurp the power of enancipating the staves in the District of Columbia, the only security of the Southern States will consist in promptly and peaceably withdrawing from the Union. With a view, therefore, of warning the people of the North of the consequences of such a usurpation, that they may be restrained from longer agitating a subject so deeply involving our very existence as a people, I suggest to you the expediency of making a schoon legislative declaration, that Congress has no right to aboush slavery in the District of Columbia, and is under no constitutional obligation to receive the petitions of any of the States, praying for such abolition; and that whenever Congress shall emancipate the Slaves in the said District, or in any of the Territories of the United States, South Carolina, in common with the other slaveholding States, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union, and may rightfully and peacefully withdraw form? in the Union, and may rightfully and peacefully

PENNSYLVANIA. From the Message of Gov. Ritmer.—To ascertain what have been, may, what are the doctrines of the people of this State, on the subject of Domestic Slavery, reference need only to be made to the statue book and journals of the Legislature. They the state book and pournais of the Legislature. The will there be found imprinted in letters of light upon almost every page. In 1 Smith's Laws, 493, is found an "act for the gradual abolition of Slavery in Pensylvania," with a preamble which should be printed in letters of gold.—This is the first act of the kind passed in any part of the Union, and was nobly put orth to the world in the year 1780, in the mids the struggle for National freedom .- This just doctrine ne struggle for Antona free course of years, adhered to and perfected, till slavery ceased in our State. And final-perfected, till slavery ceased in our State. And final-perfected was prefaced to the act "to prevent certain thuses of the laws relative to fugitives from labor:" The traffic in slaves, now abborred by all the civil-ized world, ought not in the slightest degree, to be tolerated in the State of Pennsylvania."—[Pamphlet

tolerated in the State of Pennsylvania. — Franchines Laws, page 485.

Not only has Pennsylvania thus expelled the evil from her own borders, but she has on all proper occasions, endeavored to guard her younger sisters from the pollution. On the 19th of Dec. 1819, the following the pollution of the pollution of the pollution of the property of the pollution of the pollution of the property of the pollution of the pollution of the property of the pollution of the ing language was unanimously made use of by lowing language was unanimously made use of by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, on the question of admitting new States into the Union, with the right of holding slaves. "That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby, requested to vote against the admission of any territory as a State into the Union, unless the further introduction of slave-ror, includers rescribed execution, and the property of the purish weather into the Union, unless the further introduction of stave-ry or involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly con-victed, shall be prohibited, and all children born within the said territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of 25 years.

The preamble to this resolution, too long to be cited at large, is worthy of all consideration at the present

On the much discussed question of slavery in the District of Columbia, there never has been any thing ike hesitation. On the 23d of January, 1819, the Legislature passed a resolution instructing our repre Legislature passed a resolution instructing our representatives in Congress to advocate the pussage of a law for its abolition; and the voice of public opinion, as expressed through the press, at nectings and in petitions, has been unchanging on the subject.

These tenets, then viz: opposition to slavery at home which, by the blessing of Providence, has been

idered effectual; opposition to the admission in the Union of new slave-holding States; and oppos-tion to slavery in the District of Columbia, the verorth and domestic abode of the national honor-re ever been, and are the cherished ductrines of r State. Let us, Fellow Citizens, stand by and intain them unshrinkingly and fearlessly. While we duit and scrapulously respect the constitutional rights of other States, on this monentous subject, let s not, either by fear or interest, be driven from neght f that spirit of independence and veneration for free-om, which has ever characterized our beloved Com-

free discussion of any evil which may arise in the hind or any part of it; convinced that the moment we do so, the hond of union is broken. For, the union being a voluntary compact to continue together for certain specified purposes, the instant one portion of it succeeds in imposing terms and dictating conditions upon another, not found in the contract, the relation between them changes, and that which was union be-

VIRGINIA. Message of Lieut. Gov. Robertson.

The most prominent of these, is that most extraordinary spectacle which modern times have witnessed.

BOSTON

BOSTON

BOSTON

BROSTON

And which still is exhibited, as for some years past it as so the course which he shall parses in relation to this ret of violence. There are when differences between the coling ne sounds were heard, accept the coling new to the college of the colling new to the colling of the colling of the colling of the colling new to the colling of the colling new to reight of the colling of the colling new to reight this word, and the present of the present point the new the present of the colling new to reight this word in the present of the colling new to reight the word of the colling new to reight the present of the colling new to reight the colling new to reight the present of the colling our citizens in the rights it invades, it is equive our citizens in the rights it invades, it is equivalent to a prohibition of all social intercourse between the families of the Southern portion of the Union and that State—(an intercourse which every where demands full reciprocity for its preservation)—and cannot but engender dissatisfaction and complaint, and ultimately produce alienation of feeling and hostility between those whom interest and the remembrance of common sufferings and common triumphs ought to unite in bonds of the closest intimacy.

Nor are these obstacles to harmonious intercourse between the South and the North, the only consequence.

between the South and the North, the only consequences that have already flowed from this pestilent fanateism. Its votaries infest the purileus even of the tribunals of justice, and in the very cases, specially guardeby the Constitution itself, instead of promoting the field of the property of the constitution is self, instead of promoting the constitution is self-all constitutions. the Constitution itself, instead or product is thful maintenance of its provisions, as the duty is o tuttiful maintenance of its provisions, as the duty is of every good citizen, exhaust ingenuity, and are prodigal of money, in seeking to defeat their execution—and, failing in this, not unfrequently resort to force, to wrest, with strong hand, from the owner, property adjudged to lum by the laws. While, on our North-Western frontier, frequent instances occur, of citizens of other States abusing the privilege that entitles them to come over the border, by actually instigating slaves to leave their owners, and assisting them to escape—thereby endering the tenure of that property insecure, and ma

endering the tenure of that property insecure, and ma-erially lessening its value.

But, extending their views beyond those proceedings core directly affecting individuals, these agitators, through a treacherous and insiduous measure, seening-y confined to the District of Columbia, are, in truth, levelling a deadly attack against the prosperity and peace, nay, the political existence itself, of the Southern States; an attack, of which it may be enough to say, that if it cannot be parried, it must be repelled.—It is impossible that this aversion could exist, except from an inadequate appreciation of the indispensible metals out transactions. sableness to our tranquillity of the course recommend-ed to their adoption, or from some delusion they labor under as to their right to pursue it. The two-fold pre-judice which the States appealed to have to encounter, in adopting any measure that may serve, in the least degree, to countenance the average of sharery or whide dagree, to countenance the system of slavery or abridge the freedom of the Press,—as well as the sincere desire we cherish to preserve our present happy relations
—recommend to us, undoubtedly, in urging on them
the performance of what we consider as their plain
duty, patience and forbearance, to the uttermost point,
compatible with those overruling obligations which
demand of us to protect the public peace and fire-side
energity of our citizens and to sidence the record security of our citizens, and to vindicate the respect due to us as an independent State, against all aggres-

ion, and at whatever hazard. T respectfully submit to your consideration the ex-pediency of addressing, without delay, to the non-alayeholding States, a solemn Yeunorial and Remon-strance, exhibiting the high and inviolable character of he rights which are invaded—the evil effect of such attrueddling with them, both on the master and the intermedding with them, both on the master and the slave—the peril into which it brings the Union—the necessity that exists for the adoption by them of the measures requested to be taken—the intrinsic propriety of those measures—and, especially, disabusing the public wind of the fatal error that power is wanting in any government to punish injuries inflicted by ing in any government to punish ripures inflicted by its citizens on those of another—and speaking to them in the name of justice, humanity, freedom, peace, and an imperiled Union, to afford a protection deemed as indispensable to the South, and which it is their impe-rative duty to grant. When this shall have been done we shall stand acquitted before the world of the high responsibility we are under, to do all in our power to a rest,if possible, the career of a familiesin, whose nurch, unchecked, is over violated faith—the disregarded rights of the South—the wreck of the Union—and the prostrated cause of Liberty itself.

FROM FLORIDA.-We have accounts from Volu-

FROM FLORIDA.—The nave accounts from the state to the 9th of December.

'It appears from a letter that General Jesup had assumed the command of the army—that he had issued an order that all officers entitled to forage shall carry one bashel of corn each, besides other necessary artione bushel of corn each, besides other necessary arti-cles. The letter states, 'Our prisoners give important information relative to the Indians, and we expect the Wahoo Swamp to be the scene of much bloody fight-ing "—and further, 'we march with thirty days provis-ions."

swamp until every Indian was killed.

A letter published in the Savannah Georgian, dated Volusia, Dec. 13, says:—

The following troops con pose the command under Mnj. Gen. Jesup, just marched from Volusia to the interior of the Indian nation, to rendezvous about the Waln o Swamp, near Dade's battle

Walloo Swamp, near Dade's battle ground.

1000 Tennesseeans, 600 friendly Indians, 300 Alahama mounted men, together with a regiment of U. S.
regulars in command of Majur R. M. Kileby, acting as
Colonel, Captain S. Riugo'd, acting as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Porter, acting Major, about three
hundred steam. hundred strong.

It is contemplated that this force will encounter the enemy in the next 8 or 10 days. A large baggage train has moved with the army, and another is ordered to proceed immediately from Garey's Ferry, Black Creek, affording additional supplies.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD. The First Blow Struck The river and the contractors have been seen as the Western Rail Road, between Worcester a Brookfield, a distance of about 20 miles, have be placed under contract; and on several of the section the contractors have, within a few days past, place their laborers and commenced operat spade; thus striking the first blow in this great work. spade; thus driking the first block in this great work. The enterprise will be prosecuted with as much vigor and despatch as possible. We learn farther, that all the surveys are now completed, and that the engineers, with their assistants, are differently engaged at the Rail Road Office in this town, in making the necessary computations on the surveys, all which they wil the course of a few weeks submit to the Pourd of Directors for their examination, so as to enable their to fix definitely the general location of the whole road [Nprintfeld Gazette.]

ANTI-SLAVERY.—The Buffalo Spectator says— The Executive Committee of the American Acti Sla ery Society have resolved to discontinue the gralui ues of their publications, after the present num er of Human Rights, for the sake of devoting the funds to living agencies." Of course, we suppose not even Gov. McDuffe will now wish for a law a gainst what he calls "incendiary publications."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed the 7th inst. over the 2d Corgregationa hurch and Society of Salisbury and An esbury, Rev. H. Keeler, late of South Berwick, Me. Sermon S. H. Kreler, late of South Berwick, Me. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Edwards, Pres. Theo. Sem. Andover Installing prayer, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Exeter N. H. Charge, by Rev. Mr. Withington, Newbury; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. March, Bellville: Charge to the people, by Rev. Mr. Dimick, Newbury port; Concluding prayer by Rev Mr. Eaton, Amesbury; Enewdiction by the Pastor.

P. S. In these days of fastidiouaness and itching ears to hear nunerous candidates, it is worthy of remark and spoaks well for this Church and Society, that the same council which dismissed their late Pastor, Rev. Mr. Towne, installed the present Pastor.

Rev. John Stones was installed as Paster of the Congregational Church in Polition, on the 20th

tion of others, to promote every religious and benevolent effort. The Proprietor relies on his long tried friends to sustain him in this course, by the same promptness in meeting their engagements for which they have hitherto been distinguished.

The only support he asks is punctual payments advance, and this method is the cheapest for the subscriber, as well as most convenient for the Publisher.

It is hoped every Agent who acts in behalf of his neighbors, will attend to the business immediately, as it is only by punctual payments that the paper can b afforded at the present rate, while every article necessary to conduct business has raised in price.

Recorder Office, Dec, 30, 1836. N. WILLIS.

For the Boston Recorder. Peoria, Ill. Sept. 28th, 1836.

Peoria, Ill. Sept. 28th, 1836.

The Main St. Presbyterian church of this place having been favored by a donation of a set of communion plate from some benevolent individuals of Boston, by the hands of Mr. Aaron Russell, have directed me by a unanimous vote to express their thanks to the donors through the medium of the Boston Recorder.

It will be gratifying to those friends who have so kindly aided us in our infancy, to learn that while being watered, the church has not foiled to rester eing watered, the church has not failed to water Five members of it have within a few subscribed one thousand dollars to sid the A. Trac

Subscribed one thousand dollars to sid the A. Tract Society in one of its noble Special Efforts.

Though far removed from those who have furnished our table in the wilderness, our prayer is that we may meet those friends, when their work is well done, around the table of our Lord in glory.

JEREMIAH PORTER, Pastor.

NOTICES.

The Association of Salen and Vicinity will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. McEwen, in Topsfield, on Tuesday, Jan S, 1837, at 9 o'clock a. M. S. M. Wordster, Scribe.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY .- The regular actest). Meeting of the Board of Directors of the America Education Society will be held at the Rooms of the Board, No. 15 Corontal, Boston, on Wednesday the 11th Green, No. 15 Corontal, Boston, on Wednesday the 11th Green, No. 15 Corontal, Boston, No. 15 Corontal, Corontal of Coro

The Suffick South Association will meet in Boston, or used by the third day of January, at the house of Revenues to Clock A. M. William Cogswell, D. D. at nine o'clock A. M. A. Higglow, Scribe.

the peace-makers" be their reward.

HARRIET HOWE.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles M. Norse, to Miss. Nary Southard—Mr. John Pratt, to Miss. Cathine M. Party—Mr. Calele Strong McClennen, to Miss. Martha Hill—Mr. Stephen Day, to Miss Etgabeth Wentworth—Mr. John Hall, to Miss Martin McMellon—Mr. George Coleman, to Miss Ann Story, both of Dartmonth, N. S.

In Saxonville, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Kidder, Mr. Samuel Lees of Concord, to Miss Columbia Willia, of S.

At Whitingsville, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Michael Burditt, Rev. Wittan P. Apthop, of La Harpe, Ill. to Miss Mary G. Thurston, of E. Greenwich, R. I.

By Rev. Der Woods, George G. Parker, Esq. and Mrs. Haunah H. Woods, (daughter in law of Dr. Woods) both of Ashburnham, Mass.

In Taunton, Mr. Samuel Hancom, of Boston, to Miss. In Providence, Capt. Clement B. Barrett, of Richmond, Va. to Mrs. Lydin B. Percival, of this city.

In Westminster, Mr. Abraham Wood, to Miss Patty W. Boty, both of W.

In this city, Mr. John Cermennti, aged. 20—Miss. Eather Vose, formerly of Milton, 53—Miss Rehecca. M. daughter of Mr. Wm. Manning, 20—Miss. Lydin, wife of Mr. Wm. Man-ning, 59—Susan Y. daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Prentice, 21. —an Saturday, Ann Pierce, wife of Charles G. Loring, Esq., 27—on Saturday, Ann Pierce, wife of Charles G. Loring, Esq., of P. Connatt, 24.

y pensioner, 78. In Hampden, Me. Hon. Simcon Stetson, 66-much belov-In Philadelphia, Nov. 26, Eliza, wife of Dr. Wm. K. In Philadelphia, Nov. 26, Eliza, wife of Dr. House, K. Brown, and daughter of the late flou. Nathaniel Hooper,

NEW ANNUAL.

M V Daughter's Manual; comprising a Summary View of Female Accomplishments and Pemale Studies.

For Sale at COLMAN'S.

Dec. 30.

JORDAN, Publisher, Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street, Boston. Agency for Raviews, Perindicals and Magazines generally. Subscriptions solicited.

The Religious Magazine Improved.--New Volume.--Agents.

THIS valuable work with in future be Edited by Prof. Andrews, aided by the Means. Althout and other valuable writers, and be published by the subscriber in a much improved style of execution; and the more fully to indicate improved style of execution; and the more fully to indicate ject, The Family Miscellary will be added to

object, THE FABILY MISCRELARY WILLOW MOVE AND A S. Its object will continue to be the inculcation, by vatire, illustration and description, of the great principle-return of the second of the second many in the for-or Theological control-ray, it will common these to the varies of the entire religious public, to so many to include many in the second many in the control of the con-trol of the second many the control of the control of the con-trol of the second many than the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-certain of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the monthly, in 48 pages, even as but \$2 per year, re in advance, post pand, at respectable men may find permanent and profits alongment in the circulation of this and other work "ublisher. Application to be made at the Office, i...

ry No. will commence an entire new series The January No. Willers upon the 1st pregime, id be issued to subscribers upon the 1st pregime.

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And O may we grant To each foe-we implore thee-That pardon, we hope to receive. In every temptation,

From yielding to sin; And grant us salvation From ills, we're expessed to endure. For thine is the right. In the kingdom to reign : And thine the domini

And glory, and might, Saxonville, Nov. 1836.

O keep us seeure

INDEX TO VOLUME TWENTY FIRST.

N. B .- In general, the Index refers only to such articles as some one may probably wish to find .- The proceedings of Congress, and similar topics, may be found by the season of the year .- In some instances, articles are referred to by the subjects to which they relate, and not by the titles placed over them .- In a few instances, the pages are numbered incorrectly. and the Index refers to them as they should be numbered.

A. B. C. F. M. Appeal for funds, 130, 134, 128, 142, 144, 152, 164; Annual Report, 147, 148, 151; Annual Meeting of, 155
Abolition in Antigua, 11; in Assam, 170; in D. Columbia, 188, 200

lumbia, 188, 200
Abolitionists and the Legislature, 47, 55; and Methodists, 95; designs of, 177; British, 156
A Cross, not the Cross, 195
Adams', J. Q. Speech, 100
Address of Dr. Hawes, 5
Admissions to the church, 70
Agency for Foreign Missions, 65
Agents and passfors, 78; Agents and pastors, 78; Agents and evangelists, 114, 126, 137 Algiers, 62

erican Robespierres, 134; American and British American Robespierres, 134; American and British Shipping, 162; American Church, 164 Ancient revivals, sketch of, 34 Anniversaries, of Benev. Societies, 83, 86, 90; Anniversaries in Paris, 94; in London, 94, 102; in Maine, 110; Anniversary speeches, 106; at Ando-

Antinonia, travels in, 41

Antinomia, travels in, 41
Anti-Slavery Societies, to Christian members of, 12
Anti-Slavery locture, 149; Society in R. Island, 185;
principles, 160, 173
Apparel, Christian, 155—Appleton, President, 5
Appalling facts, 162
Arson, law concerning, 66
Association of Western N. York, 37
A stonishing statement, 82, 95
Atheism and Christianity, 9, 41—Atonement, 1

Banger Seminary, 10—Banks, hostility to, 58

Baptist Deputation to London, return of, 20 Baptist Bible, 56—Board of Foreign Missions, 97
Baptizo, translation of, 101—Bar-keeper wanted, 58
Baxter's Saint's Rest, 101—Beccher's, Dr. trial, 97
Beecher on the Sabbath, 109; Lyman, 140

Beecher on the Sabbath, 109; Lyman, 140
Beet Sugar, 64
Belt Sugar, 64
Bible Society, Washington City, 3; American, 25, 37, 38; and Baptists, 46, 59, 94, 114; 20th Annual report, 81; Mass. 90
Burmah, 5, 14; religion of, 52, 57
Burmese Translation, 5, 54—Blind, the, 48
Breckinridge, Mr. and G. Thompson, 138; and Dr. Wardlaw, 169
British India, appeal in behalf of, 46; British Idelatry, 144, 160, 172; Abolitionists, 156; Popery, 158
Borneo, 82—Broadway Tabernacle, 66
Break your pitchers, 133
Building up a chatch, 45, 46, 57
Bushnell's, Rev. Mr. Sermon, extract frem, 155
Business doing Christians, 167

Canada, 10, 29, 69, 70; Ed. and H. M. Soc. 191 Case of affliction, 133; another, 159 Casuistry and benevolent efforts, 195 Catholic Faith, 78 earth 180 Central neat of the earth, 158
Cheever, Rev. G. B. 63—Cheshire Conference, 63
China, news from, 11, 25; and Thibet, 38, 47;
opened, 142; Gutzlaff's appeal, 199
Chinese convert, prayer of, 55
Christian watch and counsel, 151

Christian watch and counsel, 151 Christian colonies, 78; Woman, 175 Church and Nation, 14, 18, 22; and congregation Charches, strength of, 26; state of, 74, 123; preachers, smart men, 145; in England, 171
Charch members in S. Carolina, 45, charch government, 187

ment, 193
Circular to clergymen of U. S. 76; to proprietors of manufacturing establishments, 187
Colleges, a plea for, 53
Codman's, Dr. Journal, 55
Colonization Society, 2; in Virginia, 18; S. Benedict's

on Society, 2; in Virginia, 18; S. Benedict's letter, 95

latter, 95
Colored population, 194
Commandment, the twelfth, 57
Come to a stand, 39
Common Schools, Superintendent of, 49
Connecticut—Governor's Message, 83; resolutis
(Rev. E. N. Kirk's Letter,) 156
Concert Annual, 2

Concert Annual, 2 Congregational Convention, 143; church in N. Y. 50; Convention in Ohio, 143

Consecrated town, 122
Constantiaople, 172; revival in, 39
Contemptible, 70
Contributions for Meetinghouses, 10
Converts; suppression of, 15
Conversion of Ireland, 2, 6, 10, 22, 42, 86, 130
Court, Supreme, 12—Creeds, 144
Covetous disciples, 97
Caba, Slavery in, 120
Cumberland Presbyterian, F. M. Soc. 106

D

Dangers of the times, 183
Departure of Missionaries, 113, 192
Designs of Abelitionists, 177
Designs of Abelitionists, 177
Declaration of the Cherokees, 146
Deaf and Dumb, 28—Delirium Tremens, 65
Dialoct, Another, 58—Diabolical Arguments, 72
Disclosures, Awful, 28
Diacussion, suspension of, 7
Disobliging disciples, 45
Domestic Slave Trade, 23—Domingo, St. 58
Drunkard saved, 109
Drunkard, effect of, 28—Duelling, 7, 114

Drunkard saved, 109
Drunkeries, effect of, 28—Duelling, 7, 114
Duty of the Christian, 17; of a Minister, 107, 125, 133; of American Christians, 168 Ecclesiastical Law, 85
Education Society, American, 73, 82, 200; Address to, 86, 94, 116, 120; Societies, 194
Education, Common School, 11; of boys, 18; at the West, 27, 38, 42, 49, 65; of Factory children,

Edwards, Rev. Dr. letters of, 20, 24, 27, 36, 44, 45, 53, 60, 61, 65, 72

Engined, desegnes to, 19; deputation to 35; mediation of, 48
English Unitarians, 126
Episcopal Theol. Sem. 5
Europe, temperance in, 179
Evangelists, 65, 130, 134; and protracted meetings
142, 146, 147, 156, 167, 168
Evangelical Society, at Paris, 91, 98
Evidence of God'a approbation, 168
Execursions, Sunday, 138
Extraordinary means of grace, 45
Executing the laws, 146
Extent of Divine Power, 200

Family Discipline and instruction, 25

Family Discipline and instruction, 25 Faith—Submission, 22
Farmington, Conn. riot at, 11
Fatherless and Widow's Soc. 171

Farmington, Conn. riot at, 11
Fatherless and Widow's Soc. 171
February, last Thursday in, 25, 27, 31, 38
Female Philanthropy, 167—Five Years past, 38
First pure, then peaceable, 66
Fire water, 125—Fixed Star, 171
Flight of time, 5—Following on, 70
Forefather's Day, 12
Foreign Missions, Am. Board of, 30; appeal for funds, 54; letters, 61, 65, 69, 73
FRANCE. R. Catholies in, 102; Protestantism in, 1; state of religion in, 15, 192; war with, 26
France, Paris Correspondence. History of Protestantism, 31; literary institutions—Evangelical Society, 84; state of religion in Paris, 29; Independent churches, conversion of Catholics, South Africa, 46; English preaching, 34, 38, 62; Continental Society, 70; Wesleyan and Baptist Missions, 74; Bible Societies, 78, 180; Tract Society, 82, 180; Foreign Mission Society, 88, 184; Evangelical Society, 91, 98, 180; education for the ministry, ciety, 91, 98, 180; education for the homology, 102; state of Popery, 102; progress of religion, 180; Geneva Evan. Sec. and Theol. Sem. Montauban. Mondo, 184

ban, Monod, 184
Frederica Misca, 19, 181
Free Will Baptista in N. America, 20, 110
Fretful disciples, 137

G Garrison, Mr., Sabbath and Jacobinism, 140 Gallows, a voice from, 53 Generous Offer, 129 General Assembly, 98: report on Slavery, 99
General Convention, 98, 145, 146, 143, 147, 149
Gen. Asso. Ct. 110; pastoral letter, 118; of Ms. 111
Geneva Evan. Soc. 138
Germans, benevolent efforts for, 85; in Boston, 91, 184, 187, 191

Germany, 9; theology in, 23 Gethsemane, garden of, 5 Gile, Rev. S. 199 Getheemane, garden of, 5
Gile, Rev. S. 199
Godwin against Atheism, 41
Gone, but not missed: 61
Governor's Message, 16—Graham Meeting, 7
Gratitude, the duty of, 12
Greece, popery in, 26; and Western Asia, 191
Greek Emigrants, 181—Grievance, 154

Hayti, popery in, 113
Harvard University, 147—Hawnian Memorial, 177
Hewlev's Lady, Charity, 54—Hofwyl, 137
Holly Week, at Rome, 108
Home Missionary Sec. American, report of, 89
Home Missions, 1, 4, 13, 21, 29, 33, 49, 69, 179;
Shirley, 9: Norton, 16; Greenwich, 25; Harwich, 37; Agawam, 41; Prescott, 45; Lincoln, 61;
North New Bedford, 65; Norton, 81; Kentucky, 129; Linebrook, 175; Germans of Boston, 184, 187, 191; Canada, 191; Society for mutual assistance, 199

tance, 199 ospital, Mass. Lunatic, 32-Mass. 60

tospital, Mass. Lunauc, 32-Janss. 60
four well employed, 122
fumphrey, Dr's. Tour. The Ocean, 21; First impressions of England, 25; Custom houses, coaches, hotels, 29; Cities, watering places, public buildings, 33; Castles, 40; London parks, 52; Thames Tunnel, Greenwich and Cheisen Hospitals, 57; Charistian, 68, 64; Directions charges, 68. nel, Greenwich and Chelsen Hospitals, 57; Charitable institutions, 60, 64; Dissenting chapels, 68; Meeting at Birmingham, 73; Anniversaries in Longon, 78, 48, 88, 92; Gleanings in Loudous, 70, Woolwich Arsenal, 104; Heaths, moors, downs, rooks, 108; Liverpool, Manchester, 112; Chester, Eirmingham, Nottingham, Sheffield, York, Durham, 116; Isle of Wight, 121, 125; i calth of England, 132; the king, the nobles, 133; Parliament, 137; Hume, Russel, O'Connel, 141; Peel, Brougham, 145; Lerds and Commons, liberty of speech and the press, petitions, elections, 146; Scotland, 166; Edinburgh, 174, 178, 182; Glasgow, 183; Sterling, Trossebs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Benlomond, 187; Falls of the Clyde, Glasgow to Doblin, Steam packets, 194; British association, 195, 202

I would not bear that, 9-Ill-armed describle, 150 I would not bear that, 9—Ill-armed desciple, 150 Illinois, 156—Illinois, Congregationalism in, 49 Important information, 150 Impenitent, to the, 41—Improvement of soils, 72 Inattentive hearers, 141—In all purity, 1 Indian War, 31

India, 50; Christianization of, 105, 109, 146, 163 India, 50; Christianization of, 105, 109, 146, 163
Infallibility, sear of, 139—Infant Schools, 62
Infallibility, renunciation of, 65
Instance, preaching to, 129
Invitation to imposters, 168—Irrigation, 68
Is it not a disgrace, 40
It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, 37

Jerusalem, letter from, 21, 142 Johnson, Dr. Mrs. H. More's last sickness of, 21

Justice, retribution, 87—in Missouri, 118 Kentucky Union, meeting of, 8; Home Missions in, 129

Landmark, 184
Lee, Dr. funeral sermon, 191
Let there be light, 155
Levant, Missionaries to, 59
Liberin, Methodists in, 6; present state, 34, 48; expedition to, 3; college in, 143
Library of Christian Knowledge, 7
Libraries for boatmen and seamen, 29
License laws, 1, 8, 12, 13, 20, 24, 29, 32, 36, 27, 44, 45, 105; Dr. Edwards Letters, 1——45
Literary Institutions in Mass. 10—Living Churches, 6
London University, 5; Anniversarias, 74; religion in 122

122
Long's Prof. sermon, extract from, 146
Loss of Steamer Tigris, 145—Louvre, tidings from, 5
Lowell, churches at, 109—Lutz, 102
Lyons, Evangelical Church at, 17
Liberia, 114—Lombardy, 132

Maine Union, exposition of, 12
Managing revivals, 30
Maria Monk, 146, 159, 160, 165, 168, 192
Matheson, Rev. Dr. address of, 33; on Am. Slavery 124, 125
McLaurin's Essays, 41
McDowall John R. Case of, 70; trial, 78
Methodic new presures 39, 50, 50, 74; Statistics

dethodist new measures, 39, 50, 59, 74; Statistics, 130 130
Merrill, Rev. Thomas A. letters to, 69
Mesopotamis, 160—Meteoric Showers, 150, 189
Ministers of the gospel, to all, 45
Ministers of the gospel, to all, 45
Ministerial exchanges, 1, 6, 13, 17, 41, 133
Ministry, private influence, 89; colonization, 117,
Mission, South American, 21; city, 63; in Christi
lands, 91

lands, 91

Mission, South American, 21; city, 63; in Christian lands, 91
Missionary Meeting, Indiana, 6; Boston, 15
Missionary Boards, 113; Candidates, 126; colonization, 133, Exarcises for S. S. 171; Society, London, forty first report, 29; Mass. 74; report of, 88, 89; Dr. King's Letter, 117
Missionaries, loss of, 27; in N. Eng'and, 167
Missouri, excitement, Drs. Nelson and Muldrow, 104
Mistake, Dr. Humphrey, 43
Monthly Concert at Park Street, History of, 6
Mobile, condition of, 28
Moral Power, 18; tendency of the gospel, 118; reform, 181; Societies, 196
Mortality in different parts of the Warld, 12
Mortality in different parts of the Warld, 12
Mortalon, Dr. reminiscences, 144
Mount Benedict, who owns, 14
Mount Benedict, who owns, 14
Mount Holyoke Female Sem. 77, 84, 88, 92
Mount Varnon Sem. 125
Marder by mobs, 82; by public opinion, 83
I usi al Convention, 144

N Narrative of State of religion in Mass. 118 National Temperance Convention, 136
Negro case, 150—New Holland, 62
New Menaures in Vermont, 42
New York State, property and taxation of, 20
New York Catholic Society, 176, 183 New York Catholic Society, 176, 183
Newspaper Patronage, 10—News from Missions, 146
Newton, choice sayings of, 24, 36
New Orleans, benevolence of, 43, 54
No, I cannot pray 5—Nova Scotia, 144
Nuanery, Hotel Dien, 176
Obserin Col. Last, 43, 133, 136

Oberlin Col. Inst. 43, 125, 126, 141, 142; Com. at

164
Observance of the Sabbath, 82
Orthodox and the Churchman, 38, 42
P
Pastors and Missionaries, a letter to, 53
Pauperism, prevention of, 161
Payson, Dr. Reminiscences of, 36
Peace, 23, 184; publications, 28; Manual of

Mass. Soc. 57; Peace, principles, 74; Am. Society, 93; cause of, 166; what need of efforts for, 171; Societies, 175; objections to the cause of, 183; prayer for, 195; contributions for, 200 Persia, mission to, 1; letter from, 22

Persia, mission to, 1; texter roun, 22
Philosophy dying, 144
Philip's Church, S. Boston, 78
Phinney, Barnabas 159, 160, 173
Pious physicians, 141
Popery, progress of, in Boston, 29; in the Great Valley, 45, 70; as it now is, 50
Pope, Portugal, Spain, 93; Pope, Sabbath, seat of infallibility, 188

Power resides in the people, 164 Power resides in the people, 164
Praying and Doing, 152
Prayer for Colleges, 19—Preachers of error, 145
President for four tracts, 38
President for Charch, 105, 106, 152, 164, 176; the President for the Preside

resolutions, 176, 180, 188, 182; troubles, 30, 62
President's Special Message, 16; annual, 198
Prevalent error, 77—Principle and feeling, 121
Prison Mass. State, 32
Prison Discipline Soc. 85, 89, 93
Poelamation for Fast, 44; Thanksgiving, 166
Propagation Soc. 191—Prospects of the church, 110
Protestant Methodist charch, 73; Jesuitism, 184, 188,

Protestant Mcthodust Cauca, 1, 200
Public Worship, 9, 10, 46, 113, 126, 149; neglect of, 163, 164, 167, 168, 176
Publications, Incendinty, 63, 82
Punishment, Capital, 62; object of, 87
Puritans, new and old, 140

Q Q Quarrels about means, 164

Questions for Superintendants, 139

Rap at the right door, 77 Rap at the right door, 77
Religion in the South West, 14; in Boston, 42; in canal boats, 118
Religious enjoyment, 114
Reported discussion, 146 Responsibility, deep feeling of, 179
Revival, in West Linklean, 2; West Troy, 6; Town-

tevivil, in West Linklean, 2; West Troy, 6; Townsend, 10; Providence, Granville, Mountjoy, Rumney, 15; Ypsilanti, Middlebary, Eastport, Kennebunk, Fall River, West Boylston, Egremont, Suffield, 18; Strykersville, Granville, Concord, Pembroke, 22; Greenwich, 25; Suffield, 26; Gustavas, Springfield, Oswego, 27; Franklin, Westfield, 20; Springfield, Oswego, 27; Franklin, Westfield, 20; New York, Bufialo, Calais, 53; Harwach, 27; Agawam, 41; Milan, Lyme, Warren, 46; West Boylston, Marietta College, 50; Kinderbook, 54; Lenox, Westbrook, Thornton, 58; Oyster Ponds, Rochester, Piensant Valley, 62; Truro, Newbaryport, Haverhill, 69; Senceas, Cherokees, African church, Philadelphia, Moecow, 78; Fall River, Sagg Harbor, 82; Lenox, 98; Chectaws, 102; Lodi, Pike, Branswick, Rushville, 114; Serbe, 118. di, Pike, Brunswick, Rushville, 114; Scriba, 118; Westborough, 146; Ceristh, Conway, 180; Mor-ven, 184; Bardstown, 192; at sea, 118, 149; in Hesse, 152; in Eugland, 180. See Mass. S. S.

Report, 85 evivals, 58; Alarming fact, 195; constant, 196; how to promote, 102, 113; What shall be done?

Roman Catholics, conversion of 11, 70 Roman Catholic eyes and ears, 168; religion, 188, religious liberty, 176, 184, 192; slander, 144, 185; Society for the propagation of the faith, 188; rumors, 197

197 Rotation in pastoral office, 155, 159, 163 Rules of controversy, 97 Ruling one's own spirit, 78 Russel, Rev. Samuel, 53—Russia, 53, 62

Sabbath, 122, 144, 156, 167. See ministerial exchanges;—and the Puritans, 188; and the Libera-tor, 143, 145, 146; in Boston, 176, 196; Conven-tion in N. H. 163; School Soc. Mass. 61; publica-tions of, 71; report, 85, 59; Schools at the West, 77 sailor, conversion of, 32—Sailor's Home, 66, 78, 150 sandwich Islands, 96, 114, 117, 122, 192; Temper-ance at, 107

Santa Anna, captured, 87 Santa Anna, enjtored, 97
Savings, Institutions, 24—Schools, 188
Scudder's letter to American students, 9, 12
Seamen's Friend Soc. Am. 81; Boston, 85, 182
Secret Remedies, 166—Sectarian Bible Societies, 105
Seneca Mission, 159—Shipwreck, 32 Siam, 101—Siberia, 93 Sick Library, 199—Sigourney, Mrs. 1 Silk, colture, 89—Sky rocket disciple, 49

Silk, colture, 80—Sky rocket disciple, 49
Slack, John H. 54
Slacky, in the middle ages, 5; debate in Congress, 4;
Washington's opinion, 7; and our laws, 14, 28;
Patrick Henry's opinion, 24; Synod of Cincimanti, 29, 188, 191, 192; committee of Gen. Assembly, 62; and the church, 66; Dr. Wardlaw's resolutions on the church, 66; Dr. Wardlaw's resolutions on the church, 66; Dr. Wardlaw's resolutions on the church of the state of the st tions, 134; British, 146, 148, 161; resolutions on,

Slave holding, sin of, 188; ministers, 181

Slaves, religious instruction of, 188; bishop Bowen's letter, 7; in S. C. 18; runaway, rights of, 66; children, baptism of, 74; rescue of, 127, 131 rodemption of, 154

Slave case, 157—Smithsonian Institution, 7

Smyrna, correspondence from, 3, 17; voyage to, 96, 100

Social Commant, 6

children, baptism of, 74: rescue of, 127, 131 redemption of, 154
Slave case, 157—Smithsonian Institution, 7
Smyrna, correspondence from, 3, 17; voyage to, 96, 100
Social Compact, 6
Society, American Education, 15; Mass. S. School, 41
Southern Legislation, 2
South Sea Islands, 5, 14; South Africa, 175, 179
Sophism, prevalent, 22—Spain, 160
Spiritual Limotions, 144—Spirit of the Age, 26
Splendid Offerings, 121
St. Louis Observer, 138
Suffolk Conference, 74
Struggle for Power, 168

Struggle for Power, 168
Sunday S. Union, American, 36; Illinois, 46; appeal
to, 59, 94 Sweden, Monthly Concert, 126, 130, 199

Talcott, Sam. A. 72 Take not the Holy Spirit from me, 21 Talk with an old Sailor, 32 Teachers, Missionary, 196 Ten Commandments, 30 Pexas, religious operations in, 41; sale of, 83 Pennessee, Legislature of, 51 l'emperance Convention, 115

erance Documents, eirculation of, 148; progress of 158 of 157 The Poor, 27 Theological Institute, Conn. 145; Sem. N. Y. 196 Temperance, to all the friends of, 61; fact, 65; at a

The Poor,
The Operance, to all the friends of, 61; tata,
stand, 66.

That little cloud, 154—Theatres, Boston, 142
Tholuck's commentary on John, 24; character and
labors of, 175; Universalism, 192, 200
Tract Soc. Amer. 11th report of, 81; 22d report of,
86; Boston, 90, 93; American T. Soc. 97, 122,
126
Tract Society, Boston, appropriation of, for Foreign
distribution, 21, 162
Tracy, Rec. Ira, letter from, 49, 142
Tracyism, or Jeaulitum revived, 185
Travels in Europe. Paris to Basle, 68, 72; Intemperance, 72; Basle, Berne, Thunn, Unterseen, 73;
Oberland, Berne, Fribourg, 89; Lausanne, 84; religion, temperance, 88; Vaadois, Geneva, 100; Vevay,
St. Maurice, 104; Milan, 112; Padua, Venice, 116,
120, 124, 128; Murano, bead making, 128; Padua,
Rovigo, 133; the Pope's dominions, Ferrara, BologAscona, fifth, schools, Jews, 145; Rome,
Potter's Massical Cyclopedia.
General Medical Cyclopedia.
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Ultraism, 106; in England, 186 Union, American, for the benefit of colored race, 31 109; Boston Auxiliary, 119; Maine, report of, 19 Union Church, Worcester, 27 Union Christian, 29; of Protestants, 106 Unprofitable minister, 121

Veneration for the Classics, 43 Vermont revivals, 50; religion in, 151; general convention, 152 Virginia, Synod of, 188

Waiting heresy, 125—War, Theological, 10, 18, 26
War a perversion of immortal minds, 182
Washington, religion in, 50
West, news from, 30

West, news from, 30
Western Reserve College, 6
Western Institutions, 10; lands and religion, 180
Where is the church, 141—Witherforce Colony, 12
Wine, at the Lord's Supper, 43
Winslow, Mrs. memoir of, 67
Women, 78—Woollen trade, 148 Worcester Central Asso. on Slavery, 108

Young Men's Temperance Society, in Albany, 52

Young Men's Colonization Society, circular of, 144 Zions' Watchman, 75, 146 Zoollahs, mission to, 113

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